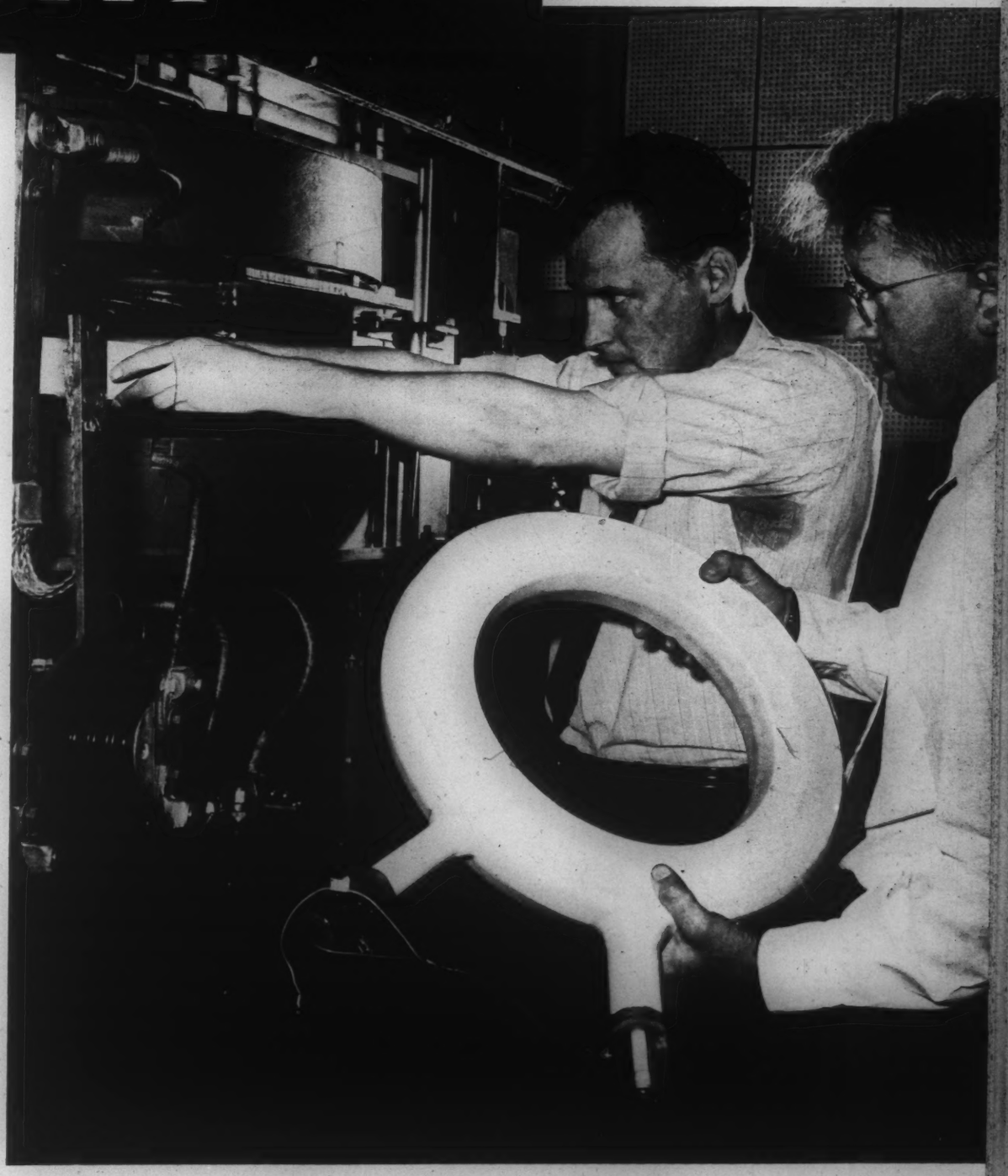
SATURDAY NIGHT

OCTOBER 18, 1949



25 MILLION VOLTS OF HOPE

by Muriel Snider

University of Saskatchewan's Betatron for Cancer Research. *See page 10*

10¢

Ruhr dismantling is dangerous • David Robertson

Do you want to be a widow? • Frances Shelley Wees

Oil and gas in Albertan economy • Basil Dean

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letters

Will Bomb Be Used?

I AM CURIOUS as to why so thoughtful an observer as Willson Woodside ignores one possibility in connection with the atomic bomb (SN Oct. 4).

In World War II everyone had poison gas and for fear of retaliation no one used it. May not the same reasoning apply to atomic weapons?

Ottawa. N. L. B.

■ *We have looked in vain for the opinions of the military leaders on both sides of the recent war as to why poison gas was not used, but suspect that it was because such intensive preparations had been going on since 1915 to counter it that neither side believed it would prove decisive, while retaliation would be painful.*

Civil defence against atomic bombing has not even been begun in America, and the measure most spoken of, dispersion of the great cities, would take a very long time. So long as it appears to military planners that the atom bomb could win a quick victory, there is a likelihood that it will be used.

More Flouting

I READ WITH GLEE the items in recent issues of SATURDAY NIGHT referring to the misuse of "flout" and "flaunt", and I am glad to see that you are taking the matter in hand.

While you are about it will you also take a good hearty wallop at the people who habitually misuse "protocol", "intrigue", "contact", "bilateral" and "multilateral", and I suggest that you might offer a prize of a dictionary, somewhat upon the lines of the Dunmow Flitch, to any person who can prove that he has not misused such words for at least one year.

I am moved to this by reading an item a short time ago which stated that "an Ambassador, because of protocol, was compelled to attend a funeral".

Ottawa L. A. B. HUTTON

IT IS DELIGHTFUL to see someone insisting that "flaunt" and "flout" do not mean the same thing.

May I suggest that you next take up "career" and "careen". They do not mean the same thing, but they are used interchangeably, in almost every journal, as though they both meant to proceed rapidly.

I have "careened" too many boats and ships not to be offended by this.

Montreal, Que. P. C. ARMSTRONG.

MAY I SUGGEST a few more words, besides "flout" and "flaunt" which are constantly misused?

First, there is the word "hike", meaning to march or tramp. How often do we see it used as if it meant to increase. The press speaks of a "railway fare hike", or an "egg price hike", apparently overlooking the fact that one may hike down a hill as well as up.

More absurd still is the use of the word "by-word" by the would-be ultra smart journalist. A term of derision, too often it is applied in articles on prominent personalities as if it were a compliment. "His name is a by-word throughout the country", gushes the author about the man he is describing. Surely he does not mean that his name is the subject of derision?

Montreal, Que. ANDREW PATTERSON.

IT IS WELL that your "flout" and "flaunt" campaign is restricted to Canada as over the border "flaunt" has been used in the normal English sense of "flout" in serious works, including the Dictionary of American Biography.

Port Dalhousie, Ont. H. J HOWARD.

Supreme Court

FEDERAL PARLIAMENT through the Prime Minister has decreed that the Supreme Court of Canada be vested with full authority as to appeal cases, cancelling the authority of the Privy Council of Great Britain.

As long as Canada has a split view on religion, Roman law and British law, no steps should be taken to interfere with the Independent vested authority of the British Privy Council.

Pulling the lion's tail when it appears sick will have repercussions on the now privileged minority groups in Canada. The Canadian Federal Parliament . . . has not the good will or the confidence of the people of Canada as a whole, to give it the right to name Supreme Court Judges to act in place of the Privy Council. I have little faith in their decisions as at present . . . We would endanger our British Heritage by permitting any Prime Minister and his temporary elected Parliament to appoint his own Judges to act in cases of appeal.

Halifax, N.S. W. A. WALLACE.

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by and large

■ Prospector George Daniel Blondin, 81, of Bourlamaque, Que., of the long beard and reputed millions, is one of a group of miners and prospectors taking a domestic science course at Val d'Or. He points out that food is mighty important in the bush.

■ "Alice" (surname not divulged) of Moncton, N.B., wartime girl friend of a 22-year-old Hull (Eng.) university student, was the cause last week of a three-month jail sentence for Robert Green in London. He stowed away on a transatlantic cargo plane to try to see her.

■ Gerald Courtney, 25, of Windsor, didn't think it funny when Edwin Ketko, 34, of Detroit, popped a dead mouse in his beer when his back was

turned, so he beat him up. Recorder's Judge John P. Scallen didn't think the assault was funny either so he sentenced Courtney to 45 days in jail.

■ At Toronto, Dr. J. G. Althouse, Chief Director of Education, said the main cause of the shortage of elementary teachers was the number getting married. But: "We can't stop that and I don't know that we'd want to."

■ In Vancouver, Malcolm Nelson of Speakfish, N.D., got a traffic ticket for over-parking two camels, members of the cast of a local Passion Play.

Earlier, the cast had been held up by Canadian immigration officials. Listed were 38 actors, two camels and two donkeys, but there was a third donkey peeping out from a prop truck. The actors explained he had been born during the trip from Tacoma and they hadn't had time to register him.

■ The Rev. E. G. Hansell, MP for MacLeod, Alberta, and Davie Fulton (PC, Kamloops), asked the House to amend the Criminal Code to control the publication of crime comics. Mr. Hansell said one issue contained eleven pictures of bludgeoning, eight of burning and torture, two of running blood, fourteen of guns, four corpses, five drinking bouts, two occupied electric chairs, three poisonings. Mr. Fulton said vast numbers of such comics were published. "Yes, from Toronto," said Jack Gibson (Ind., Comox-Alberni, BC).

■ Harold Enright of Sherbrooke, Que., spent two days hunting in the bush and returned home disgruntled and empty-handed. But he found his 9-year-old son with a fat partridge—the bird had flown right through the front door window, smashing the glass and breaking its neck.

■ At the University of Toronto, a researcher clocking goldfish found they can swim as fast as 1.1 m.p.h. under optimum conditions.

■ Near Whiskey Lake, southeast of Owen Sound, Ont., a skunk was wandering aimlessly with his head stuck in a bottle. An unidentified man of high courage smashed the bottle and prepared to make a dash for it. The skunk, however, kept his eye on his deliverer, backed away and didn't shoot.

■ At Kitchener, the tartan clan of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church ignored tradition and elected a new president named—Lorne Dobberhein.

■ Delegates attending the Canadian Congress of Labor's 9th annual conference think Ottawa is a flop as a convention city. In addition to paying $200 a day rental for the use of the Lansdowne Park Coliseum, they are being charged 25 cents a week for each table used by delegates plus 10 cents a day for each seat occupied. With 750 delegates present, this mounts up. Said one: "The only saving grace about Ottawa is its close proximity to Hull."

■ In Winnipeg a thief was arrested when he returned to a warehouse to exchange a 40-gallon barrel of tomato pickles he had stolen the previous day.

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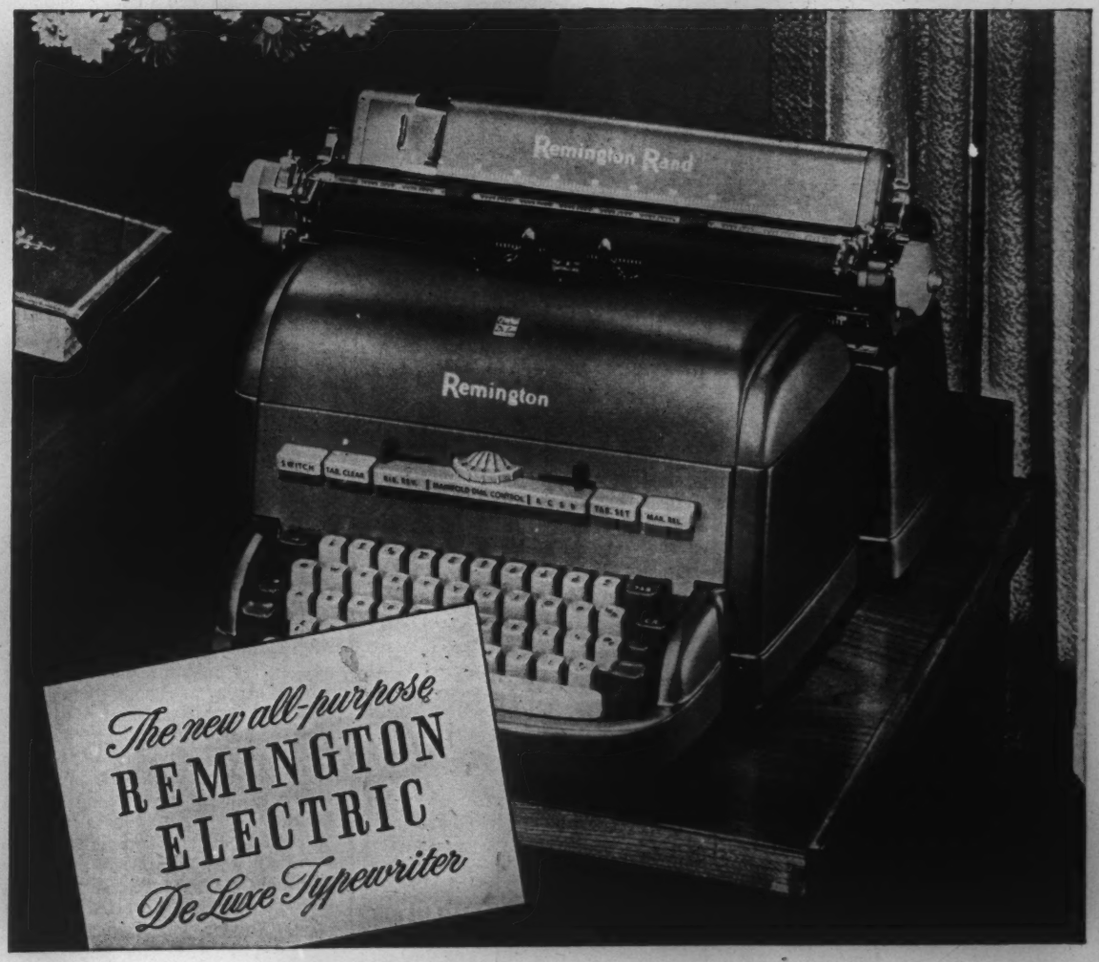

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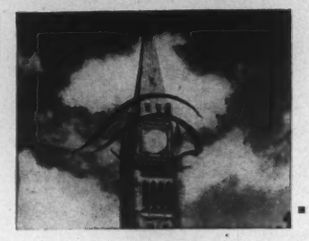

OTTAWA VIEW

PRECIOUS RESERVES

THE INFORMED GUESS, and it can't at this stage be more than that, is that we may end the year with our reserves of gold and U.S. dollars substantially unchanged. During 1948 the reserves increased from $502 millions to $998 millions, but there is no hope of doing as well this year. Our trade deficit with the U.S. is running about fifty per cent higher than last year's, and our current trading account with other countries looks like providing a smaller surplus. But there may be gains in gold sales and in tourist traffic. With luck, officials think, we shall "get by."

GUARDING THE PACIFIC

MP'S from the central provinces as well as the west coast have shown concern about the chance of a Pacific Pact. There's also much interest in the question of how to treat the new regime in China. The official view is that it's too early to say anything very definite about either. Proposals for a Pacific Pact have never been very clearly formulated, and it's not clear what area might be covered. Political uncertainties in Indonesia and Indo-China confuse the situation. The Indian view, which may be clarified further when Mr. Nehru arrives here, seems to be along the same general line as the British view that economic development is the first real need. A fuller entente between India and Pakistan, difficult, to say the least, until the Kashmir dispute is settled, is another prequisite. None of this means that Canada is unconcerned; there's much sympathy for the Australian and New Zealand desire for some firmer support. But there's a good deal still to work out in the Pacific.

BUDGET AT LAST

IN DEBATING the 1949 budget the House of Commons knows it can't do much about it. It has already voted the Government seven-twelfths of the year's estimates as interim supply. The work of the country has been running on that since the beginning of April.

BACK TO GOOD OLD DAYS

PRIVATE MEMBERS have not had such a lot of parliamentary time since early in the war. Their motions on the order paper deal with everything from crime comics to Montreal's bridges. A private member does not usually expect to get his motion carried, but in this parliament he does have a chance of getting it debated. This ventilates all kinds of subjects and gives the Government an opportunity to judge the feeling of the House.

Motion No. 1 was about social security. It was introduced by Angus MacInnes (CCF), a veteran Vancouver trade unionist, supported by Howard Green (PC) also from Vancouver, and it left no doubt that many members on all sides of the House are anxious to get our social services extended in cooperation with the provinces. Paul Martin, the Minister of Health and Welfare, had a hard time finding reasons for rejecting the motion, which did not come to a vote.

Davie Fulton, young and serious member from Kamloops, B.C., scored even greater success with his motion about crime comics.

MAN WITH A CHUCKLE

ERNEST BEVIN, British Foreign Secretary, was the personality of the week. He had some serious talks with Prime Minister St. Laurent and other members of the Cabinet, but it was an unofficial visit, and he seemed to enjoy himself best at his meetings with the CCL Congress and with the press. With the CCL he was just another trade unionist in the atmosphere he knows and likes best of all. With the press he was like a large and very good-natured bear. He talked freely on the subjects he wanted to talk about and refused with a deep chuckle to talk about the others.

.... BETTER THAN NO BED

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT has authorized grants to Ontario for 3,660 and one-third hospital beds, and to Alberta for 825 and two-thirds beds. In case the value of a third of a bed seems obscure Mr. Paul Martin explained: "A bassinet bed equivalent represents three bassinets developed in cubicles which are regarded as one adult bed for the purpose of the grant." All clear now?

—Globe and Mail

CRIME COMICS *will be hard hit by bill of E. D. Fulton, PC, Kamloops, to amend the Canadian Criminal Code.*

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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cover

NEW HOPE for cancer sufferers is offered by the University of Saskatchewan's 25 million volt betatron. Capable of producing a powerful jolt of X-rays which penetrate deep into underlying tissues, the machine represents the alliance of medicine and physics to combat the disease. Experimental results have shown that cases too far advanced to respond to ordinary X-ray treatment have reacted favorably to the betatron's beam. Heart of the betatron is the $3,500 "doughnut" or circular X-ray tube which Technician Bob Mauchell is inserting into the machine on the cover. Dr.

H. E. Johns, University physics department stands by with a second.—*Photo by Brunelle, Saskatoon, Sask.*

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Capital comment

Real Contest Is Over Power

WITH ALL the talk about the constitution—a lot of it over the heads of most of us—about the request to be made of London to transfer to Ottawa the right to amend certain parts of the constitution, about a conference with the provinces on ways and means of amending the rest of it in Canada, about the proposal to summon a Constituent Assembly, about the importance of the principle of *stare decisis*, and so on, I suggest that the time has arrived for a little more plain talk or basic English.

The constitutional experts know what this is all about, and so do the political leaders in the national and provincial fields, but they talk about it in abstract legal terms with a great deal of verbal algebra thrown in. Every once in a while we need plain answers to a few searching questions so that all of us can get into this legal contest which will affect our future whether we understand the terminology or not.

The word "constitution" itself is bandied loosely about, and as a starter something might be clarified there. The Canadian constitution is largely (but far from wholly) contained in the many sections (150 or so) and schedules of the British North America Act, as passed by the British Parliament in March 1867, and as subsequently amended on numerous occasions. The preamble of the BNA Act desired a constitution "similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom", which means that the common law principles and the conventions (or most of them) in effect across the water form part of our own constitution. Other parts of the Canadian constitution are to be found in statutes of the Canadian Parliament covering such matters as parliamentary privileges, voting, election laws and the constitution and powers of the Supreme Court. Altogether, a vast body of law.

The Vital One Per Cent

But of course when people get excited about amending the constitution they are usually not thinking of the other ninety-nine per cent of the constitution of Canada at all: they are thinking of that vital one per cent which is essentially contained in Sections 91 and 92 of the BNA Act, and which spells out the division of power as between the Central and the Provincial Governments. This is a contest over power, not any technical quibble about ritual or routine. The federal constitution was adopted in 1867 because the rights of minorities could be, it was thought, better protected by a federal rather than a unitary state. To change the constitution in this respect will deprive some politicians and high civil servants of power; will enhance the reach and grasp of others. Even to move to Canada the whole *right* to amend, and to Ottawa the *locus of interpretation* may, it is feared, set the stage for a subtle but inevitable shift of power away from the extremities to the centre.

And in all the outcry of sectional interests which fear any change, all the emotive language about laying unholy hands on the sacred constitution, all the nostalgic regret about cutting the painter, there is a strong likelihood that the general public will lose sight of two quite basic propositions. First, that any healthy organization should be able (though not too easily) to change its constitution when a changed situation calls for it. And second, that in a swiftly evolving world like the present, it is of especial importance that Canada should be able to proceed (according to the will of the majority) to make the necessary adjustments.

Coming to Grips

The Rowell-Sirois Commission, asked in effect to hold an inquest over the 1930's, reported that much of the impact of the depression arose from the division in Canada of power and responsibility; that those governments with the authority did not have the fiscal power; and that the government with the fiscal resources did not have the jurisdiction, to come to bold grips with the basic evils of the time.

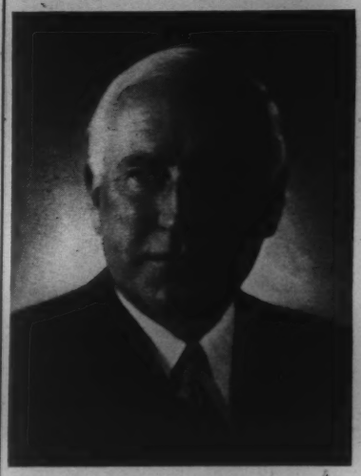
From 1939 on to the end of hostilities this country operated in effect as a unitary state, which sidetracked and obscured this lack of correspondence. And since 1945, the need for constitutional reform has been masked by exceptionally high employment and national income. But the issue cannot be forever dodged.

Dr. O. D. Skelton, whose words of wisdom I have several times cited on this subject, quoted once with approval the remark that "the amending clause in the constitution ought to be like a safety valve, requiring a considerable pressure of steam before it will go off, but allowing the steam to escape before the explosion occurs."

—NFB

by Wilfrid Eggleston

ROYAL BANK DIRECTOR



E. B. McINERNEY

E. B. McInerney whose appointment as a Director of The Royal Bank of Canada is announced. Manager of the bank's London, England Branch since 1929 and for seven years Manager in Paris, Mr. McInerney is a prominent figure in financial circles of Britain and the Continent. He will retire as Manager of London Branch on October 31st but will continue to reside in London. He will be succeeded by B. Strath, Assistant Manager of London Branch since 1948. *

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then and now

Christening: Robert Michael Beatty, 6 months, son of Canadian film actor Robert Beatty and his wife Dorothy, in London, England.

Birthday: 45th, Oct. 20, The Hon. Thomas Clement Douglas, Premier of Saskatchewan.

Birthday: 70th, Oct. 17, James Gray Turgeon, Senator, Ottawa.

Birthday: 42nd, Oct. 22, Edgar Laurie Hickman of St. John's, Past President Newfoundland Board of Trade.

Engagement: Lorraine Cross, singer on CBC Trans-Canada network from Winnipeg and Hal Rodd, local sports announcer on CKMO, Vancouver.

Death: Arthur C. Johnston, 52, Montreal textile executive, and cotton administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Death: Minnie Clarke Lowe Denison, 90, widow of Major-General Septimus Denison, in Toronto. Mrs. Denison was also well known in Halifax, London and Ottawa where her husband had been stationed.

Death: Nels Linden, 79, at Crooked Lake, Alta., former world grain king, winner of several championships in wheat and oats at Chicago and Toronto Fairs. A native of Sweden, he came to Canada from the U.S. in 1906.

Death: Donald McDonald, 82, formerly Ontario Deputy Minister of Game and Fisheries and Hudson's Bay Company Manager at Nipigon, Ont.

Death: Mrs. C. G. DeRome, 72, at Outremont, Que. Mother of Col. M. L. DeRome, Chief of Staff, Quebec Command of the Canadian Army, and granddaughter of the famous Col. de Salaberry, victor of the Battle of Chateauguay.

Death: Francis George Baker, 56, in Western Hospital, Toronto. Bachelor racehorse-owner and former member of Fire Marshal's Department, Queen's Park.

Death: Philip Bradley Proudfoot, 73, at Russell, Ont. Native of Senneville, near Montreal, he had practised dentistry in Russell since 1902.

Death: William A. McLean, 77, former Ontario Deputy Minister of Highways, of a stroke in Toronto last week.

Death: Raymond Francis Castle, 54, well-known Victoria, B.C., businessman and promoter. Native of Teulon, Man., he served during World War I with the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

Death: R. S. "Big Sam" Shuttleworth, 54, 6' 4" Chief Inspector and District Chief, Windsor Fire Department, of a heart attack last week.

Death: Dr. E. L. Bruce, 63, head of Geology Department at Queen's University, of a heart attack at Kingston.

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 2 October 18, 1949

Who Wants Lotteries?

VANCOUVER is demanding legislation to authorize lotteries, and Toronto is demanding legislation to authorize Sunday sports. We do not imagine that the appropriate legislative authorities are greatly impressed by these demands, but just in case they should be we feel a strong desire to explain to them just what significance they have as indications of popular opinion.

A change in the law which is strongly desired by ten per cent of the population of the city but strongly opposed by twenty per cent will be "recommended" by the city council on the supposition that the ten per cent will be sufficiently pleased to vote for the aldermen who recommended it and the twenty per cent will not be sufficiently displeased to vote against them. This supposition is based on the theory that the ten per cent who want the change will feel that the recommendation at least does something towards effecting it, while the twenty per cent will feel that after all it is only a recommendation anyhow and is not likely to result in legislation.

The remaining seventy per cent have no strong feelings one way or the other, and think that it is the business of the legislators to decide such questions. If a referendum were called for, and were not tied up with an exciting municipal election, the great majority of these would not bother to vote, but the twenty per cent would turn out and smash the ten per cent into a cocked hat.

A Divisive Measure

THE more we contemplate the prospects opened up by the proposal to empower the Canadian Parliament to amend the constitution in regard to all matters not affecting the powers of the provincial legislatures, the more apprehensive we become. If this proposal is adopted it will quite clearly be within the power of Parliament to abolish the Senate without having received any mandate to that end from the people. It is true that the consent of a majority of Senators would have to be obtained for that purpose, but it is quite conceivable that a combination of party pressure and special inducements might win over the necessary number. And on the other hand, so long as no more authoritative method has been devised by which the people of Canada can express and enforce their views on constitutional amendments, the Senate cannot be either abolished or in the slightest degree amended without the same majority consent of its own members—who are appointed for life and cannot be got rid of no matter how greatly the people might wish to abolish them.

In making this proposal the Government seems, we repeat, to be unduly influenced by the example of Great Britain, where Parliament, it has been said, can do anything except make a man into a woman. In Great Britain, however, Parliament is much less than in Canada a subservient agent of the Government of the day, and as we have already remarked it consists of three separate authorities, all of them possessing a good deal of independence and influence. And even so, we are by no means convinced that the authority now exercised by the majority party of the House of Commons in regard to the alteration of the constitution is wholly satisfactory to the people of the country, or wholly wise. It is the result of very recent increases in the power of the Commons at the expense of both the Crown and the Lords, and although the present-day power of the majority party in the Commons (and through that majority, of the leaders of the party) at Westminster is still vastly less than that of the majority party at Ottawa if it happens to have also a majority in the Senate, it is much too great to be contemplated with equanimity by critics who think that constitutional change should be slow, deeply pondered, and emphatically endorsed by popular opinion.

We are very far from subscribing to the doctrine that the Canadian constitution is a pact between sovereign provinces; but that does not prevent us from thinking that that part of it which is embodied in the British North America Act needs to be protected from alteration by anything less authoritative than a constitutional convention, a very large popular majority in a plebiscite, or a substantial agreement among the provinces. We fear lest the present proposals may divide the country more bitterly than anything since the Remedial Bill on the Manitoba School Law, more than fifty years ago.

Not a Supreme Court

IN CONSTITUTING the Supreme Court the court of last resort for all Canadian litigation the Government has decided against attaching to the Act for that purpose any clause instructing the court to adhere to the decisions given in past cases by the Privy Council. An able and interesting argument was put up in favor of such a clause, but we think the decision of the Government was sound. The principle of *stare decisis*—"follow that which has been decided in the past"—is admirable as a principle; it might be extremely dangerous as an enacted law.

Such a clause would have had the effect of making all past decisions of the Privy Council part of the law of Canada. This is not the proper way for making law, and decisions are not drawn in language suitable for making into law. Moreover it would have made it extremely difficult for future Supreme Court judges to decide when the circumstances leading to a past decision have been so far changed as to make that decision inapplicable. At present they — and the Privy Council with them—are free to depart from precedent whenever they are satisfied that the subject matter with which they are dealing is sufficiently different from that for which the precedent was established. With such a clause in the Supreme Court Act the judges would be infinitely less free than the Privy Council is today.

It is one of the great virtues of the British system of justice that it is flexible without being capricious. While precedent is binding, the courts have always had, and must have, discretion to interpret precedent in the light of new circumstances. No court has used this power of interpretation more than the Privy Council. The Supreme Court of Canada must continue to use it, and in the Government's view it is no more likely to be capricious than the great court to which it has hitherto been subordinate.

We welcome the discussion which has taken place on this point because it shows that Canadians are beginning to realize something of the responsibilities which a people takes upon itself when it promotes itself from the rank of a colony or dependency to that of a nation. It is a difficult matter to design a satisfactory piece of machinery

FANNING THE FLAME

for the tremendously important task of giving final decision on the greatest legal problems that can arise in a nation. But the best way to design it is not the way of trying to fetter it from the free and full use of its powers and the complete acceptance of its responsibilities. A Supreme Court which is told by Parliament that in certain respects it need not consider itself a Supreme Court is much less likely to prove a good Supreme Court than one to which Parliament says, We and the Canadian people trust you to decide justly on *all* our differences.

The Indefatigable Barbeau

THE indefatigable industry and the extraordinary powers of research of Dr. Marius Barbeau have already enriched the store of folklore knowledge relating to Canada by many thousands of discoveries, each accompanied by the illuminating comment of a richly stored mind. It is said that Dr. Barbeau, who has recently passed his sixty-sixth birthday and has retired from his more active duties in the government service, has in his possession an enormous mass of still unedited material in his chosen field, or rather fields, and it is to be hoped that he will be enabled during his remaining years to complete the work on this material which nobody else can do so well.

He has been rather aptly described by a magazine writer as the world's top man on totem poles, but totem poles are only a small fragment of the vast field of anthropological lore in which he has been working for nearly half a century. It includes the traditional songs of every element of the diversified population of Canada, the primitive art works of every element which has any, the myths and religious concepts of the original inhabitants, and many other things which help the scientist to a fuller understanding of, and the ordinary man to a fuller sympathy with, those of our fellow-Canadians who differ from the general (and rather too standardized) North American pattern.

Westminster Debate

THE three-day debate about devaluation for which the British Parliament was specially summoned turned out to be at least as unedifying as the pre-election debates of our own House of Commons. We agree with the London *Times* and other serious critics who deplore that so grave a moment in Britain's life should have been the occasion for a mere jousting match between the parties. Winston Churchill was in brilliant form denouncing the socialists, and Aneurin Bevan was equally brilliant denouncing the Tories (and even quoting Mr. Drew to discomfit them). It was a pity that neither of them had much to say *for* his own party rather than against the other.

But we must confess a certain unregenerate joy in the manner in which the verbal joust was conducted. We liked Mr. Churchill's attack on Sir Stafford Cripps's "humiliating tergiversation." Mr. Bevan replied with the remark that "the effulgence of Mr. Churchill reflected the twilight around him"; and it was out of that "twilight" that Mr. Oliver Lyttelton brought a real echo of the past glories of English prose. Rising immediately after Mr. Bevan, he said: "I will permit myself only one glittering speculation: what sort of a speech would Mr. Bevan have made if devaluation had been introduced by the Conservative party after four and a half years of power. That would have been a speech. I can see this box" (the despatch box on the table of the House) "would have started to smoke and perhaps burst into flames before he had finished. I am sorry to think the opportunities for the display of these tendentious gifts should have been so inferior, and I hope that on other occasions the right honorable gentleman will have a better chance—upon subjects on which he is more perfectly informed."

We would never urge upon our Ottawa legislators to indulge in such denunciatory debates; but if they should ever feel impelled to do so we wish at least they could develop the same mastery of the language.

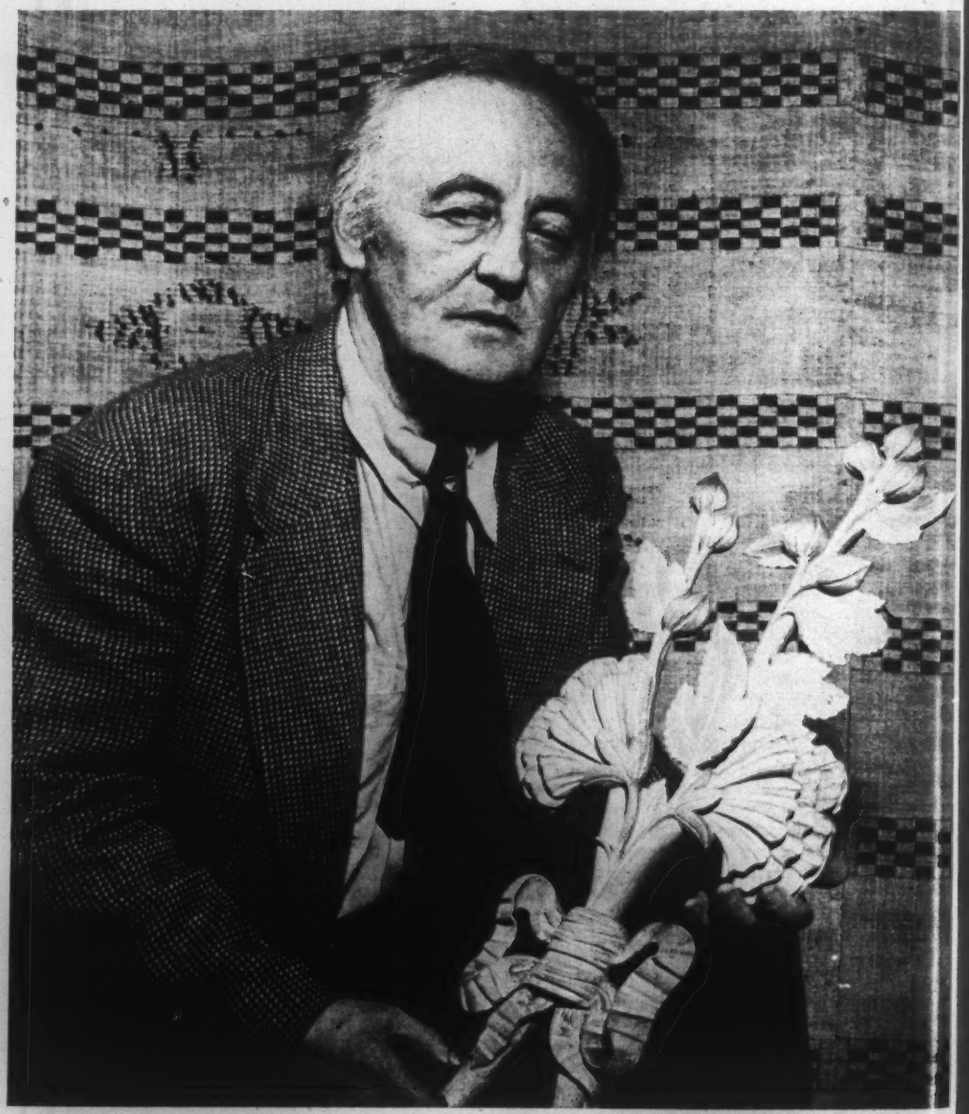
Language of Medicine

SINCE hardly any young person in Canada learns Greek in these days except a few who expect to make a living teaching it, it seems pretty safe to assume that hardly any medical students learn it. Yet without a knowledge of a number of Greek roots it is almost impossible to understand medical terminology—most of which was built up at a time when the majority of educated persons knew Greek. Failing a knowledge of Greek we can imagine no better substitute than a volume just compiled by Dr. H. Alan Skinner of London, Ont., entitled "The Origin of Medical Terms" and published by University of Toronto Press ($7). Arranged in dictionary form, it does not confine itself to words derived from Greek or Latin roots. Quite a number of medical terms come from Arabic, the Arabs of the Middle Ages having been well in the lead in medical and chemical knowledge. These, Dr. Skinner notes, are survivals of a much larger body of Arabic words which were driven out of European use in a deliberate campaign by the Humanists of Ariosto's time. Apart from a few Anglo-Saxon words which are not specifically scientific, there are virtually no other words in this list than those derived from these three languages, except the small number which are based on the proper names of discoverers or inventors. Perhaps the most peculiar of these, to the lay mind, is the term Band of His, given to a part of the heart because it was discovered by a scientist with the extraordinary name of William His, Jr.

About Times Roman

THOSE of SATURDAY NIGHT's readers who are interested in the art of typography—and it is an art which has become much more widely studied and understood in the last twenty-five years—may be glad to learn something of the new type-face which was introduced in this journal last week with the first issue of the new format. This type is known to printers by the name Times Roman.

On November 26, 1930, Mr. Stanley Morison, one of the world's most distinguished typograph-



—Capital Press

MARIUS BARBEAU, *Canada's great folklorist and known all over the world as top man on totem poles.*

Retirement

SINCE I laid off, friends write to say,
"Now you'll have time to do
All those things that all *your life you've*
always *wanted to."*
I've beaten rugs, put up stove pipes, rehung
the garden gate;
I've tightened taps; I've polished floors; the
smell of paint I hate.
That oft writ line should read, I'm sure,
"Now you'll have time to work
At all *those things that* all *your life you've*
always *schemed to shirk."*

HARRY AMOSS

ers, presented to the committee set up for the purpose by the London *Times* a "Memorandum on a Proposal to Revise the Typography of *The Times*," in which he set forth as the requirements for a type to be used in that great newspaper that it must be "masculine, English, direct, simple, not more novel than it behoveth to be novel, and absolutely free from faddishness and frivolity".

In designing the new face the Old Style letters were carefully studied with an eye to those areas of weight which could be increased without affecting the interior shape by which the letter is recognized. The design was then submitted to a distinguished ophthalmic authority, on whose recommendations further modifications were made for maximum legibility.

Originally cut by the Monotype Corporation for *The Times* exclusively, this new face was after a year or so made available, by permission of *The Times* proprietors, for the general market. It is in use by Penguin Books, to whom space is a primary consideration after legibility, by the Crowell-Collier Publishing Company, and several other leading publishers. In the combination of legibility and condensation it far exceeds the type which has for the past ten years been used in SATURDAY NIGHT. In a line of the length used in this column it averages 53 characters in place of 43 in the old type; as the body size of the line is the same as in the old Front Page this gives an increase of 23 per cent of reading matter in the same space. In the rest of the magazine the body size was formerly 9 point and is now raised to 10 point, the same as here; in that case there is still an increase in the amount of matter, but only of 10 per cent.

We are confident that there is no other type at present available, of a size suitable to the amount of matter that should be carried in a periodical like SATURDAY NIGHT, which would afford more pleasure to the reader's eye with less trouble and fatigue in the act of reading.

Academic Freedom

WE HAVE been asked by a number of readers what, if anything, can be done about the dismissal of Professor George Hunter from his post in the University of Alberta. To that we have to reply that nothing whatever can be done towards reinstating Dr. Hunter in his position. The Governors and the President of the university were undoubtedly within their legal rights in dismissing him, and would have been within their legal rights had they dismissed him for smoking in the college cafeteria or for expressing to a class in biochemistry the political opinion that "free enterprise" is a good way of carrying on the economic process.

All that can be done, we believe, is to establish in Canadian public opinion the idea that the Governors and President used their legal rights in a thoroughly improper manner, and a manner calculated, if followed by other universities, to make academic freedom a meaningless expression in the Dominion of Canada. For the establishment of that idea there is needed a nation-wide organization of the members of university teaching staffs, for the protection of their common interests—of which academic freedom is certainly the chief. There is such an organization in the United States, and it is highly useful in keeping governing bodies from the improper exercise of their disciplinary powers. There is no such organization in Canada.

There is an organization of the members of the teaching staff of the University of Alberta, and our information is that a committee of that organization is supposed to be consulted in all matters involving the dismissal of any staff member of five years' standing or more, and that this consultation did not take place, or took place only in a very casual and ineffective manner, when Dr. Hunter was dismissed. It is also our understanding that such a committee will shortly make a report *ex post facto* on the dismissal. We feel that such an organization, entirely internal to the university, is not an ideal body for dealing with problems involving the academic freedom of members of the staff; the personal factor is too likely to enter in.

The Alberta staff, moreover, appears to have tolerated a regulation forbidding the expression of political opinions in instructional periods, which is difficult to defend since it would obviously prevent a lecturer on monetary theory in that university from expressing an opinion either for or against Social Credit, though obviously an expression against it would be more likely to cause trouble than an expression in its favor.

We therefore await the report of the staff committee with only qualified confidence that it will deal adequately with the problems involved in the Hunter case. We doubt if they and similar problems will ever be dealt with adequately until the university instructors of all Canada combine for the maintenance of their common rights and responsibilities. The expressed disapproval of such a body would bring a loss of prestige which few universities would lightly incur, and would tend to deter university authorities from defying the principles which it would seek to maintain. The situation, not in Alberta alone but all over Canada, is such that all members of university staffs should give very serious consideration to the formation of such an association.

Flaunting in St. Thomas

IN SPITE of all our urgings, here is the St. Thomas *Times-Journal*, a respectable daily, doing the most extraordinary things with "flaunt." Some of the St. Thomas grocers have been keeping open after seven o'clock at night, and even after the noon hour on Wednesday, both of them most flagrant offences against the bylaws. Alderman Dyer, says the *T.-J.*, said that certain persons were flaunting the city's bylaws in the city's face. One does certainly flaunt things in people's faces, so that the construction is good enough; but one does not flaunt a bylaw, either in the face of the authority which made it or in the face of anybody else, by disobeying it. If Mr. Dyer used this curious language the *T.-J.* should have corrected him, or at least put him in quotation marks. One dollar to Dr. J. S. Stewart, Superintendent of the Ontario Hospital, St. Thomas, and our thanks for a specially good exhibit. If the St. Thomas grocers are flaunting anything in the city's face, which we hope they are not, it is their own disobedience and contempt for the bylaws which they are *flouting*.

Mrs. R. N. Kyles sends us an Orangeville *Banner* with a lovely prose-poem editorial on autumn, which is ruined for us by the statement that Nature's flaming pageant "flaunts the efforts of man to duplicate." No, dear *Banner*, not even in the Hockley Valley and on the Caledon Hills. We doubt if it even flouts them, though it may defy them. Anyhow a dollar to Mrs. Kyles, who adds to our debt by filing her claim for it in verse, concluding (quite correctly):

"Now I warn you that I am a worm who can turn;
At times I can even show choler.
So please come across (P.D.Q.), for I yearn
To be flaunting your ninety-cent dollar."

We fear that Mrs. Kyles proposes to spend it in Buffalo.

Let Me Have Men About Me—

("Informed sources have denied the rumor that two special heavy-duty armchairs have been built and placed in the House of Commons to withstand the frames of Jack Garland, Liberal member for the Ontario constituency of Nipissing, and Mayor Camillien Houde of Montreal, Independent member for the new riding of Montreal Papineau."—News item.)

The officials who're planning our country's affairs
Have denied that they ordered two custom-built chairs—
Though to look at press photos we're apt to assume
The seats of the mighty need plenty of room.

We can loftily claim for our House, besides noise,
The additional merit of avoirdupois:
Those itinerant ads. for Canadian food—
Ontario's Garland and Montreal's Houde.

We are proud of our country. It's growing apace—
We have much bigger men in the Home of the Mace;
So a pox on the skinflint who stingly rants
At positive symptoms of federal expanse.

J. E. P.

passing show

FOUR Russian astronomers have discovered that there are twice as many stars in the Milky Way as the capitalist stargazers had supposed. It may be so, or it may be just that Communist stars give twice as much milk.

"The attitude regarding lotteries is a 'strain at a knat and swallow a camel' one."
—Letter to the editor in *Montreal Star*.
O, go back to your gnitting!

The *Vancouver Province* nominates Sir Stafford Cripps for poundkeeper. For our money he isn't even a good pennypincher.

The Monthly Letter of the Royal Bank of Canada tells us to relax at work and not worry. All right, brother, you do the worrying about that next instalment on our note.

About that new home for the Prime Minister, he will have to bear in mind that no Rental Control Board can keep him in it if the landlord wants him out. (The voters are the landlord.)

With the pound at $2.80 the penny just doesn't make cents.

An American music magazine is holding a contest for the best new name to replace the term "jazz". Why not replace the thing also?

Condensed Review of "The Old Bank House"

The thing that will stop you from doing
your work'll
Be the latest new novel by Angela Thirkell.

Don't let your alarm clock get you down; that isn't what it's for.

The state of the Community Chest is the measure of the extent to which the community can stick its chest out.

One thing about world wars, they only come once in a generation, whereas World Series come every year.

There is argument in Ottawa whether Quebec or Newfoundland is "the Gibraltar of America". Surely it depends on what you consider Gibraltar to be the Gibraltar of.

The National Library of Canada is not to have any books for a while, but it will have a splendid catalogue of other people's books.

Lucy says that there would be no trouble whatever about the comics if only they were comic.

BETATRON'S *X-rays penetrate deep into underlying tissue, leave surface unharmed. Adjusting a patient is Dr. Thomas A. Watson, Director, Saskatoon Cancer Clinic.*

HIGH PENETRATION *power of the betatron radiation makes use of mirror to view patient imperative. Note the three-foot thickness of walls shown by window frame.*

TWENTY-FIVE MILLION V

by Muriel Snider

EVERY MORNING in a lane on the campus of the University of Saskatchewan a black car pulls to a stop. Unobserved, three people get out and enter the back door of a small sunken laboratory. A half hour later they emerge, get into the car, and drive away.

Around these three—a doctor, a nurse and a patient—evolves another episode in a modern medical drama; an attempt to treat malignant cancer victims for whom there was little hope eight months before.

One year ago this fall, the University of Saskatchewan received and installed the only betatron X-ray machine in Canada. The University's application for the machine was chosen by the Atomic Energy Control Board over applications from several other Canadian universities.

Led by Dr. E. L. Harrington, head of Saskatchewan's physics department, and the late Dr. A. W. Blair, Director of Cancer Services for Saskatchewan, a group of Saskatchewan scientists and medical men talked, explained, argued and wrote in an all-out effort to obtain the grant necessary for the betatron destined for Canada. The proposed betatron program they presented outlined an important advance in nuclear physics research as well as a long-discussed but never attempted plan for cancer treatment. The cancer research was to be conducted by the Saskatoon Cancer Clinic in conjunction with the University physics department.

The 25-million-volt betatron and its laboratory were purchased for Saskatchewan in a joint grant from the Atomic Energy Control Board and the Saskatchewan Government totalling over $120,000. Financial aid was also received from the National Research Council of Canada, the National Cancer Institution of Canada and the Saskatchewan Division of the Canadian Cancer Society. It was one of two betatrons ordered from the Allis Chalmers Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1947. The first completed machine was scheduled for the University of Pennsylvania.

Installation and the First Experiment

During the winter of 1947 a Canadian contractor worked feverishly to prepare the special laboratory needed to house the machine. Through temperatures dropping to forty degrees below zero, the seven-foot thick walls were poured, the concrete roof raised and the interior finished and fitted with sound-absorbing materials. By the spring of 1948, the building was ready and the manufacturers notified. In the meantime, the University of Pennsylvania announced that it could not accept delivery of the betatron then completed because a severe winter had delayed their laboratory construction. And so the first betatron was delivered to Saskatchewan that August.

Chief men in the new cancer program in Canada are Dr. H. E. Johns, University of Saskatchewan physics department, and medical doctors, T. A. Watson and Chas. Burkell who supervise treatment. For seven months they arranged, tested and adjusted the five-ton machine to the near-perfect accuracy required for the proposed medical re-

EXPERIMENTS *in the use and operation of the betatron at the University of Saskatchewan have led to development of improvements. One of them: lead plugs which control and concentrate X-radiation.*

VOLTS OF HOPE

search. In March of this year the first human patient was subjected to its radiation in an attempt to treat deep-seated cancer. The experiment was clouded by failure.

She was an elderly woman suffering from a serious tumor too deep for operation. Physicists and physicians knew that there was a limit to the amount of radiation which her body could absorb, beyond which any further X-ray treatment *at any time* would cause dangerous, even fatal "radiation sickness." The treatments were therefore an attempt to attack the tumor with the necessary dose of X-rays before that limit of body tolerance was reached. Lacking previous knowledge of the betatron's effect on human tissues the physicians did not dare prescribe a large dose. Unfortunately it was too small and after fourteen treatments and constant observation, the patient's condition was unimproved. Shortly after, she died. The physicians continued undaunted and more malignant cancer cases were placed before the X-ray beam of the betatron. Gradually accumulated knowledge of the machine and its power enabled them to increase the per treatment doses given with each patient.

Second Experiment: the Case of Mr. Palay

Directors of the Saskatchewan project have revealed that several of the patients treated show considerable improvement. Their tumors, some of which medical men had previously pronounced too advanced for operation or ordinary X-radiation, had retrogressed to the point where they were no longer classed as serious. For example: the case of Mr. Palay.

Eight months ago, in the small quiet town of Prince Albert in northern Saskatchewan, two sons anxiously watched their father come to his shop each day, tired, slow and unable to work. At 71, Max Palay, an elderly European shoemaker, realized that he was not well. A few years previous he had been an active man, moving and thinking quickly, and now that vitality was gone.

Then doctors told him that he was the victim of a serious rectum cancer. Seeking immediate medical aid, he went to the Saskatoon Cancer Clinic, ninety miles away, where he was informed that an operation could be performed, but that it would be serious, delicate and inconvenient to him. He refused.

Flying to Rochester, Minn., famed world surgical centre, Mr. Palay found that there was nothing to be done there for him. He had also contracted that ailment of old age, hardening of the arteries, which made an operation on his cancer unwise. And so the elderly man returned home without further hope.

A few weeks later, when Director of the Saskatoon Clinic, Dr. Thomas A. Watson, suggested that he submit to treatment by the betatron, Mr. Palay and his sons agreed. One July morning he was taken from the Cancer Clinic to the university where he was placed on a treatment couch in front of the squat, ugly machine. Through a large mirror overhead, he could see the doctor and nurse standing in an adjoining room. Then the building was rocked by a deafening electrical whirring as the machine was started. But Mr. Palay felt nothing; no pain, no shock and no lessening of the tired tightness in his body.

For four days the session went on; the trip with the doctor and nurse to the university, the whirring of the machine as he lay before it, and the return trip to his bed in the hospital. Then, during the fifth treatment, the knot in his spine suddenly disappeared. When he arose from the table he straightened more easily than he had for many months.

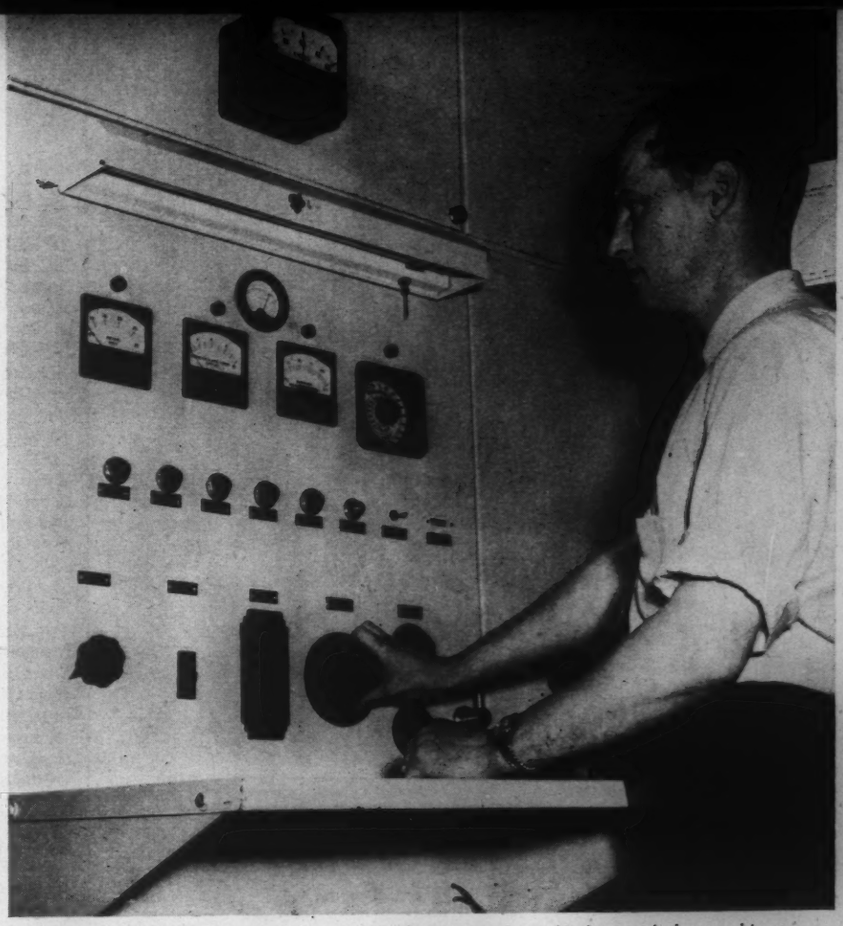
The Betatron: What it is and What it Does

Finally, after fourteen daily treatments, Dr. Watson told Mr. Palay that they were through. "He told me that I could not have any more X-ray treatments, ever," the old man said. But he was feeling well and doctors had said his cancer was already decreased to less than a fifth of its original size and might disappear altogether.

However, patients who have undergone betatron treatments have not been completely cured and they return regularly to the clinic for check-ups. It must be understood that no one knows what the ultimate effects of this treatment will be; X-radiation from the betatron may be harmful to healthy tissues or the cancer may recur with equal or greater severity. Dr. Watson repeatedly stresses to them the fact that final results and advantages of this treatment will not be known until long-term observation of the treated patient has been carried out and that will take several years.

Simply speaking, the 25 million volt betatron is a high-energy X-ray machine whose radiation is characterized by higher penetration and shorter wave length than that from the standard 100,000 or 250,000 volt machines used in the treatment of surface cancer. Although these machines have a near-perfect record in surface treatment their effectiveness decreases with the increasing depth of the tumor. The betatron radiation, however, produces the maximum dose at from three to five centimetres below the skin due to the increased penetrating

CONTINUED ON PAGE 14



CONTROL PANEL *is neat and compact, does not suggest intricacy of the machine. Saskatchewan's betatron was the first to be installed anywhere on the continent.*

OPTIMAL DOSE *per treatment was first major problem. The second: it will take two years of observation to determine whether successful results to date are lasting.*

—All photos: Brunelle, Saskatoon

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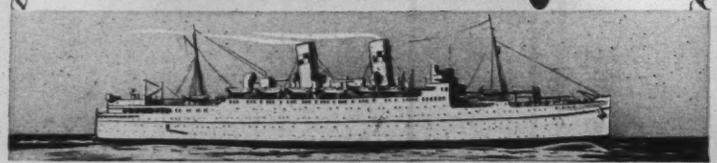

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Making the Ruhr Safe

Dismantling, Delayed Too Long, Aimed to Cut War Potential, But Hatred Is War Potential, Too

by David Robertson

GERMANY, said John Foster Dulles, "is the next best asset to the atomic bomb." But like the atomic bomb, it is a rather menacing asset, and difficult to handle.

Early in the war, at Casablanca, Mr. Roosevelt decided that Germany must be utterly defeated, and surrender unconditionally, so that we would be free to deal with her as we wished. At the Second Quebec Conference he and Mr. Churchill initialed the famous Morgenthau Plan, which was to turn the great Ruhr arms combine into a "potato patch" as Goebbels quickly said.

At Yalta the Reich was divided into four separate occupation zones. At Potsdam a severe policy of dismantling the most dangerous war plants and other "surplus" industrial plants was agreed upon.

In practice it has proven impossible to carry through this punitive policy as planned. Circumstances have changed the attitude of the wartime allies, in varying degrees as their former collaboration turned to enmity. Now we have come to the point where the dismantling of the fewer than twenty plants remaining on the list in the British Zone is rapidly building up a first-class crisis. The plants were to be taken down to reduce German "war potential." But hatred is war potential too: anxious as we are to win Western Germany to democracy and European cooperation, can we afford to raise new hatred there?

To judge the present situation properly, one must look back a bit over what has been done already to reduce the excessive control of German economic, and war-making, power in a few hands. The vast Rhine-Westphalen Coal Syndicate and three other similar groupings have been broken up, as have Krupps and the I. G. Farben. And Law 75 has been passed.

This was the law of November 11, 1948, framed by the British, French and American occupation authorities. It was designed to reorganize the whole German coal and steel industry. There were difficulties and disagreements in getting it working, but it has now progressed to the point where the Germans have named their "trustees" to work out such a plan for submission to the Allied High Commissioners.

The idea of Law 75 is to carry out a regrouping of the coal and steel industry into units which will be big enough to be economically feasible but small enough so that none can dominate the industry or influence war policy. It will not be easy to find a solution which will please both the Germans and the occupying powers. Yet the law does offer possibilities, as some German experts recognize, of regrouping the industry for its own actual good.

The German Trusts

The Germans had developed a number of big vertical trusts in the Ruhr, with steel mills, coal mines, electrical generating plants and chemical works linked together. They called it a *Verbundwirtschaft*, a linked economy. Krupps and the *Vereinigte Stahlwerke* (United Steelworks) were the biggest.

The reorganization plan aims at a dozen units producing about a million tons of steel per year each (the present total allowed Western Germany is 11.1 million tons against 18 million tons in 1938). But in building these the geography of the Ruhr will present difficulties. Since the coal seams increase in depth as they run northwards from the Ruhr River, to join shafts of varying depth into one company and equalize competition the regrouping should be in a North-South direction. Transportation, how-

DAVID ROBERTSON, formerly of Toronto, was Stadt Commandant of the Ruhr city of Oberhausen from April 1945 to August of this year. He is remaining with the Occupation.

—Miller

RUSSIANS *get no more equipment from Western Zones for reparations. Dismantling which goes on to-day is designed to reduce war potential of Germany.*

ever, by rail and canal, is best from East to West.

The question of the ownership of these new units is another important question which has to be settled. In the case of the coal mines, the fact that their capital has been exhausted through the imposition of an artificially low coal price by the Occupation, has led to a strong German effort to socialize them.

The state, or *Land* of North Rhine-Westphalen, which has made extensive loans to the mines since the war, did in fact pass a law socializing the

DISMANTLING *has been most bitterly denounced by Schumacher, head of workers' Social Democrat party.*

mines, but the British Regional Commissioner vetoed it on the ground that this was a federal and not a provincial matter.

Had the Social Democratic Party won the recent German election, there is no doubt that one of its first acts would have been to nationalize the coal mines. But the Christian Democrats won, and they are strongly for free enterprise. Even under their rule, however, it is not clear how the mines can continue to operate without state subvention or greatly increased German or foreign private investment—which the overhanging shadow of nationalization will not encourage.

The Tripartite Agreement on German industrial production, which took so long to work out, concerns much more than coal and steel production. It includes outright prohibition of the production of gasoline and oil by either the Bergius hydrogenation process or the Fischer-Tropsch synthesis. The plants using these processes were to be removed from Germany or destroyed. It is the dismantling, particularly of the Fischer-Tropsch plants in the Ruhr, which is producing the present clamor. I know, for one of these is in Oberhausen.

The real trouble is that the dismantling had been delayed so long. Had it been carried out during the German collapse of 1945-47, there would not have been nearly so much trouble. But it took a long time to achieve a compromise between French, British and American points of view, between those who wanted plants to replace what they had lost in the war and those who wanted to boost German production and exports to relieve the burden of occupation costs.

The Germans used every argument to delay the decision, and were sometimes aided by foreign visitors who espoused their cause. Thus they were encouraged in their protests by the recommendation of the American Humphrey Commission of 1948 that over 100 plants scheduled for dismantling should be allowed to stand, a recommendation which was accepted.

During this long debate and delay, and with the growth of Soviet-Allied rivalry in Germany, the security question has become somewhat confused. The Allies had intended to prohibit several types of German production, going beyond such direct munitions industries as those producing guns, tanks and shells. The list included synthetic rubber and gasoline plants.

The Germans have long argued that these industries can make a vital contribution to German economy. It is clear to an eyewitness that the Germans have found, in their opposition to dismantling, a rallying point for "unity". Generally speaking, all political parties and all classes of society are united in their opposition to *Demontage*.

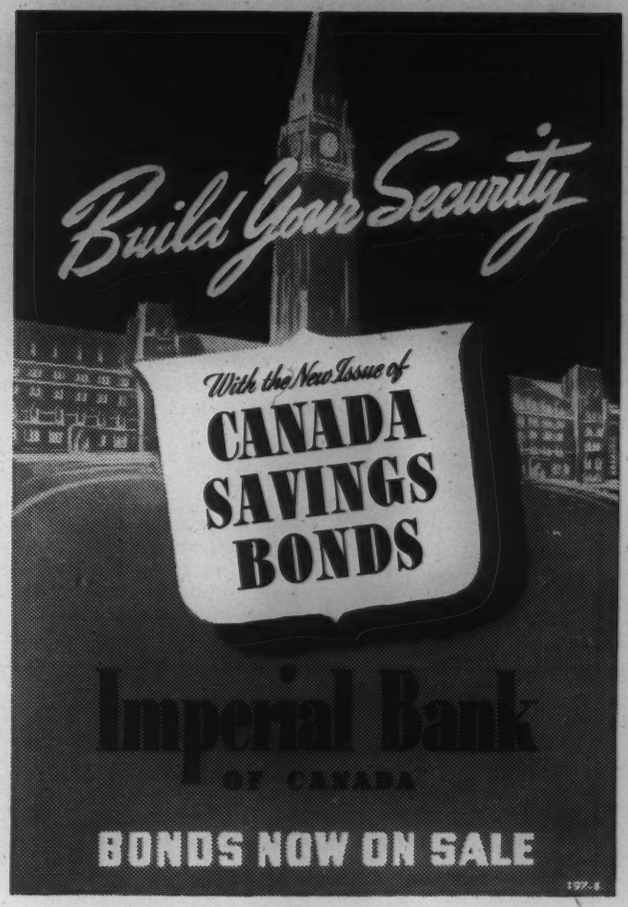
Suspect Trade Rivalry

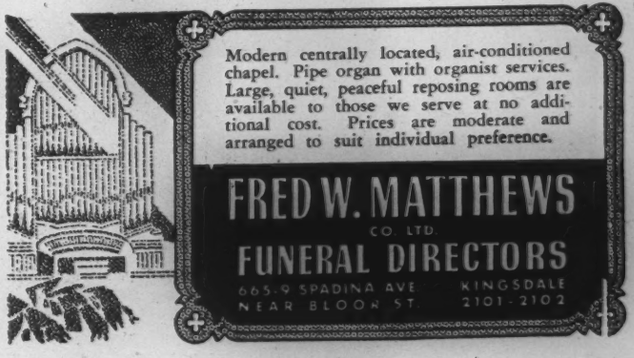
The true reasons are usually overlooked and rumors take their place. The occupying powers are accused of a vindictive policy, to keep Germany weak. It is rumored that the plants are to be taken to prevent competition with the British or other Allied interests. There seems little real evidence to support these views.

There are indeed very few plants to be destroyed under the "prohibited industries" principle—less than twenty in the British Zone; mostly in the Ruhr. Many persons, including Mr. Churchill, now suggest that the plants should be left. They believe that the threat of their productive capacity is less dangerous than the "war potential" of hatred that is being created by dismantling. Already there is considerable unemployment in Germany and where dismantling makes even a little bit more, it causes the ordinary German to blame all the existing ills on the occupying powers.

With the Germans growing stronger and their new democratic regime seeking to find its place in the comity of nations, it is desirable to try to obtain some respect for the Western Democracy it is hoped Germany will follow. In the long run, some measure of German goodwill must be obtained. The Military Security Board may control industry, in the last resort, by imposing sanctions or by using troops. The International Authority for the Ruhr can allocate the coal and steel to the rest of Europe. But one can't dig coal with bayonets.

There is a real need for the guidance and supervision which the Allied High Commissioners and their staffs can provide. The work of the education branches, contact between the Germans and the occupying powers, visits of Germans to other countries provide excellent opportunities for the Germans to see democracy in practice. It is the long-considered opinion of this writer that these things, though no panacea, are essential steps towards a solution of the German problem—which is truly a world problem.

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Man of Persuasion

The Fourth Englishman
The Fourth Clergyman
The Fourth Oxonian

by R. N. Beattie

IT TOOK THE GOVERNORS of Upper Canada College, Toronto, almost a full school year to find just the man they wanted to be thirteenth principal of that historic boys' school. He is the Rev. Cedric Walter Sowby (pronounced Soe-bee). They found him at St. Columba's College, a few miles outside Dublin.

When Principal Sowby led his staff of masters into UCC's Prayer Hall for the first time last month, some 400 pairs of teen-aged eyes saw a slight, lively, middle-aged Englishman with fair hair brushed back and a ruddy complexion. They heard him formally open the new term in his unmistakably English voice.

He was born in Lincolnshire forty-seven years ago. If he wears an old school tie, it will stand for King Edward VI School in Birmingham which has been turning out empire builders, including Captain John Smith and Sir John Franklin, for four centuries. Mr. Sowby who left there to read Modern History at Keble College, Oxford, is keen about Commonwealth relations too.

After graduation his first teaching post was at St. Edward's School in Oxford. He stayed five years and then, at the age of thirty-two, tackled the Wardenship of St. Columba's. His brilliant record there reveals something of why he is head of UCC today.

—Gordon Jarrett

REV. CEDRIC W. SOWBY

During his fifteen years, St. Columba's enrolment rose from sixty to a hundred and sixty. Mr. Sowby persuaded friends of his own in England to chip in with Old Columbans and other supporters for new, enlarged and modernized buildings. He broadened the curriculum with more science teaching, theoretical and practical agriculture on the school's own farm, and many extra-curricular clubs.

Mrs. Sowby thinks her husband is something of a diplomat. She met him at Oxford while she was studying theology at Lady Margaret Hall.

But she is no bluestocking! She is delighted at the prospect of making a home in Grant House (the Principal's residence) for her husband and three children. Their son David, 22, will be finishing off at University of Toronto's Medical School the course he began five years ago in Dublin. Rosemary will study at the Royal Conservatory. Last year she was in London studying music and dramatic art. Moira, the youngest, who had previously been at boarding school, will be a day pupil at Bishop Strachan School.

The College to which they have come resembles in traditions and organization the one they left behind. The new principal thoroughly approves of the well-balanced program, the wide variety of clubs, the Cadet Battalion, the *College Times*.

He is especially pleased that Gilbert and Sullivan operas are presented annually. His mother sang leading roles in these for many years and also produced them. Although he appeared in only one of her productions—as a child attendant in "The Mikado"—Mr. Sowby is familiar with all the operas and likes them. He is fond of all good music, favors Bach and Purcell. His favorite relaxation nowadays is walking, often with Dick, the terrier.

But the basic enthusiasm in Mr. Sowby's life has been to help boys to grow into Christian gentlemen. He regards his double vocation of pastor and schoolmaster as having that single aim.

Mr. Sowby is the fourth Englishman, fourth clergyman, and the fourth Oxonian to fill his new position. He is the very first, however, to have been head of a similar school. The Governors of UCC have chosen well.

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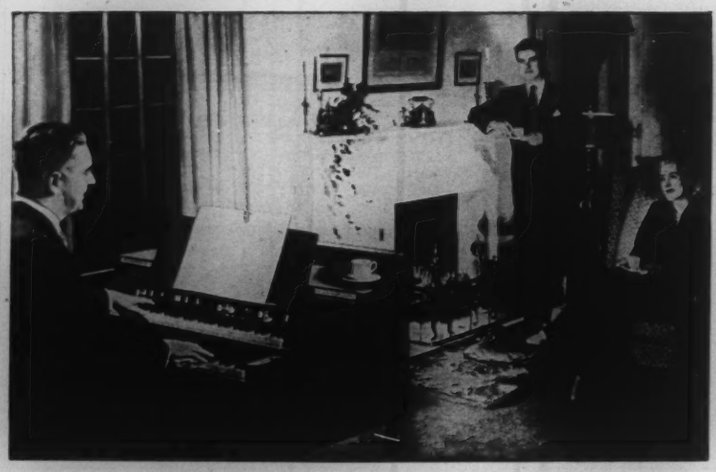

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VOLTS OF HOPE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

power, at the same time leaving healthy surface tissue untouched.

But, realizing that continual radiation of a tumor from one angle would eventually damage healthy tissues above it, X-ray therapists experimentally found that they could attack a deep-seated cancer from several directions and so concentrate the greatest dosage on the tumor at the point where the several beams intersect. As many as four fields have been used in the Saskatchewan treatments and six or more fields are being considered. With this method it is possible to centre two or three times as much radiation at the tumor with the 25 million volt betatron as with a .4 million volt X-ray machine.

During the months between the arrival of the betatron in Canada and the first treatment of a patient several improvements were designed by physicists Dr. H. E. Johns, Dr. Leon Katz and Dr. Norman Haslam of the Physics department staff and Mr. Edward Darby, postgraduate student now at the University of British Columbia. These devices bring the X-ray beam under finer control and render it more effective during the length of time a patient is being irradiated.

Water As a "Patient"

Using water as a "patient" the distribution of the rays through a human body was determined. A copper filter was installed in the machine to secure an even distribution of intensity throughout the beam. To decrease the size of the beam to that just sufficient to attack the cancer, a set of lead "plugs" was devised. These plugs fit the opening of the machine through which the rays are emitted and allow little radiation to reach surrounding healthy tissues. To direct the rays at the tumor a small spotlight was fixed on the wall opposite the betatron and in line with the X-ray beam. When this light is directed at a point on the patient's body diametrically opposite to that at which the rays will enter, the patient is in the correct position before the machine.

To protect personnel from unnecessary contact with X-rays, no one is allowed in the betatron room while the machine is in operation. Machine and treatments are controlled from a control room next door where a large, movable mirror installed nine feet above the floor, allows the patient under treatment to be observed without danger.

Each treatment, lasting only a matter of minutes, produces no visible immediate after-effects, leaves no mark on the body and is completely painless. Patients are forewarned that the treatment is experimental. While present reports from Saskatoon reveal that patients are improved a Betatron "cure" has not yet been established. Nevertheless, the medical profession now recognizes that the betatron offers definite physical advantages in the treatment of cancer. Barring long-term detrimental effects the betatron has proved itself to be a startling new weapon in the fight against Canada's 30,000 annual cases.

SATURDAY NIGHT Portfolio

world affairs

STALIN-TITO WAR?

WESTERN OBSERVERS of Soviet affairs are still inclined to believe that Stalin will not risk a general war by sending the Red Army into Yugoslavia. But they are less sure of this week by week, as the whole cumbersome Soviet apparatus of propaganda, "diplomacy" and military manoeuvres rumbles towards a showdown of some kind with Tito.

The pieces fit neatly into place. It is clear that at first the men in the Kremlin, totally unused to defiance and apparently incapable of conceiving successful defiance, confidently expected that their loyal agents within Yugoslavia would find adequate support within Communist party ranks there to overthrow the heretic Tito.

By the time this hope was proven unfounded, they were heavily engaged in the Berlin crisis, and had to postpone the formation of new plans against Tito. With the lifting of the Berlin blockade they cleared the decks for a showdown. The tremendous "peace" campaign, including conferences such as those in New York and Paris, and the re-opening of negotiations with the Western powers on the Austrian Treaty were to be a cover for their preparations for a forceful settlement.

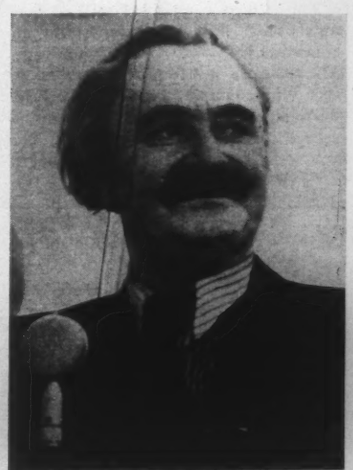
The Preliminaries

Concurrently, drastic purges of suspected Titoist sympathizers in the other satellites (including, so the Yugoslavs claim, the "great" George Dimitrov of Bulgaria who died in a Moscow hospital at this time), were carried out, and the Greek War quietly liquidated. The Rajk Trial was then staged to present to Stalinists everywhere the full case of "treason" against Tito; and this was followed by a formal denunciation of the Soviet-Yugoslav Mutual Assistance Pact.

Because the Soviets have been sticklers in the past for denouncing such pacts before falling on a victim (as in Finland and Poland in 1939), this treaty denunciation takes on a serious aspect. Meantime, additional Soviet armored divisions have been moved into Hungary. One aim may have been to consolidate control of that basically anti-Russian country; but many of the troops were placed near the Yugoslav border. Marshal Voroshilov, Stalin's oldest trusty in the Politburo, appeared in Rumania, and Marshal Bulganin, Minister of Defence and another Politburo member, appeared in Bulgaria, where the military chiefs of the satellites were also convened for a conference.

Because the latter moves were made openly, many in the West believed that they were only intended as intimidation. It may be that the Politburo still suffered from the delusion that no one would dare stand up against the threat of their full power.

If so, Tito's bold defiance that his army would fight "any nation" that invaded Yugoslavia, his infuriating bid



PALADIN *of the Comintern, Bulgarian Leader Dimitrov. Were the burial honors to conceal his leaning to Tito?*

in the U.N. for the seat on the Security Council customarily held by a Soviet satellite, and the non-stop efforts of his propagandists to expose the Soviet Union before the Communist world as a "deviator" from true Marxism-Leninism and an essentially imperialist power, must have dispelled such beliefs.

Since intimidation has only produced greater defiance, the need of the Kremlin to put down this insolent insubordination which must be doing enormous damage within the satellite nations while cheering the Western world, is all the greater. That is why the possibility of actual war is coming to be considered.

Up to now, it has been generally assumed that the Soviets would attempt to encourage loyal Stalinists within Yugoslavia and frighten off Tito's supporters by an array of seemingly overwhelming power around the country's borders. They would run in agents, funds, arms and propaganda literature; carry out damaging acts of sabotage; and if necessary mount a guerrilla war on the Greek pattern.

But Tito's support has broadened and solidified within this traditionally patriotic and independent nation. Army officers roared their approval of his defiance of "any invader" at a banquet concluding the recent Yugoslav manoeuvres. Obviously a guerrilla attack would have to be on a far greater scale than in Greece, for the Yugoslav Army was born in guerrilla warfare and has continued to be trained in it, rejecting the advice of the Soviet military mission.

Would West Help Tito?

On the other hand, Tito has no commitments of military support from the West, as the Greek Government had. There has been no public statement by any Western leader that we would go to Tito's aid. And Stalin may believe that with the United States involved in a coal strike, a steel strike and a bitter armed forces controversy; with Britain in an economic crisis and facing an election which will sharply divide the country; with France going into a new political and labor crisis; and the Italian Army sharply limited by the peace treaty; the West is incapable of intervening in time to save Tito.

RED SOONG

PROBABLY no foreign family of our time has received such a publicity build-up in North America as the Soong Sisters. Many idyllic stories have been written of the conversion to Christianity of "Charlie" Soong and his good wife, and of the way in which they brought up their three beautiful daughters in the faith. It must have come as a shock to many to hear that one of the sisters, Ch'ing-ling, has joined the new Chinese Communist Government.

In a special dispatch to SATURDAY NIGHT, O. M. Green of *The Observer*, London, calls Ch'ing-ling "the fairy changeling in the nest of the Soong dynasty." From long experience in China he gives the following estimate of her and of the new president, Mao, and premier, Chou, of the red regime in Peking.

Less well-known than her glittering sisters, Madame Chiang and Madame Kung, Madame Sun Yat-sen is utterly unlike them in all but personal beauty. She cares nothing for wealth—all her fortune has been spent in proving her devotion to the third of Dr. Sun's Three Principles, the Livelihood of the People. And she has always shrunk from publicity. One doubts whether she cares much for (or understands) the subtleties of Marxism-Leninism. First and last she is for the under-dog and believes that through Communism he will fare best.

Ch'ling-ling Soong was born in 1890, the second of the three Soong sisters and like them was educated in the U.S. at Wellesley. In 1915 she met Dr. Sun in Japan, whither her father had prudently retired, his printing business in Shanghai having printed rather too many revolutionary pamphlets. Hero-worship on her part quickly developed into love; his wife was got rid of and Ch'ing-ling became Mme. Sun.

It is noteworthy that she never tried to capitalize on her marriage with the "Father of the Republic." Till his death in 1925 she remained in the background, solicitous only for his care (they had no children). Next

—Globe and Mail

CH'ING-LING: *fairy changeling.*

year she was associated with the Russian agent Borodin in the Communist Government at Hankow, and accompanied him to Russia when Chiang Kai-shek expelled him in 1929.

Once only did she venture into the limelight when, returning to Nanking in 1929, she stormed at the Kuomintang for their falsity to her husband's teaching. The passion and eloquence of one so small and shrinking staggered the KMT. It was like a wren attacking a flock of vultures.

To the Communists she is a great asset as Dr. Sun's widow, though they speak of him now only as "the forerunner of the Chinese Revolution." She alone of all the speakers in Peking quoted his Three Principles as the light of her life and the hope of China.

President Mao

Of Mao Tse-tung, president of the new "People's Republic of China," and exponent of a system wholly alien to Chinese tradition, O. M. Green writes that he is a stocky, stalwart figure, with a constitution seemingly impervious to disease or weariness. He is a combination of peasant habits never thrown off, Confucian scholarship, and past-mastership in the writings of Adam Smith, Mill, Marx and other social reformers.

As a boy, his obvious ability induced his father, the typical country *kulak*, to send him to school in the hope that thus he would add to the family wealth. Mao went on to Peking

and was given the post of assistant librarian in Peking University, where he earned little but read voraciously. He joined the Communist Party on its formation in 1921.

Mao fought as a boy in the Revolution of 1911. He gathered together the wreckage of the "CP" after the collapse of the Communist-led Hankow Government in 1927 and he has now guided the revolt that has conquered China.

Today Mao is a world enigma. Again and again he has proclaimed China's unity with Russia and his faith in Marxism-Leninism. Yet the "People's Republic of China" strikes an incongruous note, expressly founded as it is on "the alliance of the four classes, peasants, workers, petty bourgeois and enlightened capitalists." Many believe that Mao will eventually prove more Chinese than Communist.

One thing is certain. Mao is a patriot. How will he square that with the grip on Manchuria gained by Russia through her control of its railways

MAO TSE-TUNG

and ports? Will Mao always be so enthusiastic for unity with Russian imperialism?

Chou En-lai might be called the aristocrat of the Chinese Communist Party. As the Communists' "ambassador" in Nanking in 1946, he denounced the iniquities of the Kuomintang and duplicity of Chiang Kai-shek as bitterly as the most rabid Communist; but always in the moderate tones of the Confucian gentleman, acquired in his boyhood when he studied the classics and wrote verses.

In 1920 he joined the nucleus of the "CP" formed among the Chinese students in France a year before its birth in China. On his return home he flung himself into the trade union movement and started a number of workers' risings in Shanghai and Nanking, and later joined the Communist Government in Fukien in 1927. His obvious talent for diplomacy made him the natural choice for the negotiations under General Marshall, when he was much liked by foreigners and even by Chiang Kai-shek.

Chou En-lai has long been regarded as one of the moderates of the party, and there are many rumors that he is a trifle lukewarm to Marxism-Leninism, believing that only a modified form of Communism can succeed in China. Perhaps Chou knows too much of the outside world.

U.S. affairs

ATLANTIC DEFENCE

THE SIGNING of the U.S. Arms Aid Bill has been quickly followed up by a meeting in Washington of the Defence Ministers of the North Atlantic Pact nations, to set up machinery for an integrated defence.

Orders have been issued to their Chiefs of Staff to work out plans "to make the North Atlantic area peaceful through unified strength".

The ministers stressed that each nation must do its part as determined by its position and its resources toward the common security of all. Congress specified in drafting the Arms Aid bill, that all but 100 million dollars of the billion dollars granted would be withheld until all twelve of the allies had completed an integrated defence system and obtained presidential approval.

The Senate-House conference report emphasized that "no one nation in the group must aspire to perpetuate or expand its various military components for purely national considerations."

Detailed plans of the various defence chiefs are expected within a few weeks when actual implementation of the plan will start. The first meeting of the 12-nation Military and Supply Board will meet at its London headquarters in December, about a month before the first supplies are expected to be shipped from U.S. ports.

ATOMIC PARTNERS?

THE PROPOSED British-Canadian-American atomic partnership which it was hoped might grow out of another international meeting going on in Washington is having tougher sledding. Congressional critics have accused the State Department of invading the rights of Congress in proposing that the U.S. abandon its "lone wolf" role, assumed after the war.

Republican senators in particular point to the present Atomic Energy Act which prevents American scientists from sharing their secret information with other nations.

However, there is strong official American support for resumption of the wartime interchange of atomic knowledge. In fact, Under-Secretary of State Webb has used the word "partnership" in describing what the administration considers should be the relationship between the three powers on atomic research.

He informed a news conference that good progress had been made toward this objective during the three-power conversations on the atom. Nevertheless, any arrangement for Canadian-American-British cooperation will require Congressional approval.

Senator McMahon of Connecticut is chairman of the Senate - House Atomic Energy Committee and his group will take up study of the proposal. Meantime, politics has again entered the atomic picture with the Republican members of the committee demanding an investigation of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

American officials say the decision to resume cooperation with Canada and Britain pre-dates the Russian atomic explosion, the talks having begun September 15.

FAIR DEAL VICTORY

ALTHOUGH Republicans gleefully claim that the Truman Administration has decided to delay a showdown on civil rights till the next session of the 81st Congress, the administration has won a resounding victory in its "Fair Deal" program with the House vote of 333 to 13 for a vastly expanded social security system.

This brings another 11 million persons under old-age pensions, and increases benefits by 70 to 80 per cent. The measure still requires approval of the Senate Finance Committee. But the scamper of House Republicans to record their votes on the side of "the people" (in spite of their real concern over further inflation), indicates that the 1950 election campaign has begun.

ARMS, NOT CHARITY

THE FAMOUS "POINT FOUR" of President Truman's Inauguration Address has finally reached Congress in the form of a modest but carefully-prepared plan to spend the equivalent of about 15 days of American atomic armament cost on the first year of a program to help the under-developed areas of the world.

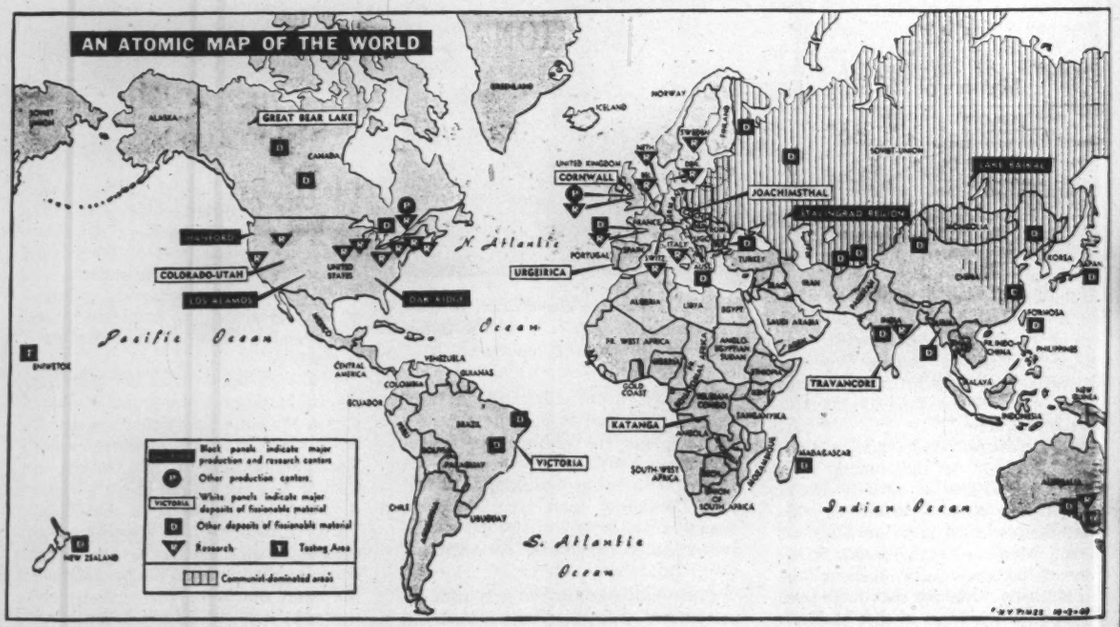
The administration has placed great hopes in this program as a really basic means of opposing the spread of Communism. But the Soviet atomic explosion, far from aiding Point Four, may cripple it. House Republican leader Joseph Martin quickly exclaimed that "this country's security is more important than charitable and benevolent deeds. We should suspend new spending until we find out what we need for defence against the atom." There appear to be many Congressmen who agree with him.

It was therefore without much hope of securing action at this session that Under-Secretary of State James Webb testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, recommending an expenditure of 57 million dollars, to aid nations who will themselves put up 28 millions.

The State Department spokesman said the program could run for as long as fifty years. It would entail sending American technical experts and equipment around the globe, spreading knowledge and know-how in many specialized fields, such as health, fisheries, statistics, geodetic surveys, agriculture and industry.

President Truman has already stressed the important role that private capital would have in a program of advancement for under - developed areas. It is proposed to liberalize tax laws to encourage American corporations and individuals to invest abroad.

The chief areas designated at present for the program would be Latin America, the Near East and Africa, and the Far East.



—New York Times

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press

A GREAT BULWARK

IN A TRADITIONAL convention season, the editors and publishers had chosen a traditional meeting place: Jasper Park Lodge. Out of a membership of 559 in the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association, 350 were on hand for the thirtieth annual convention to meet old friends and compare copy notes.

Having no deadlines to meet and no telephones to answer, they could enjoy the cool mountain air, crisp with the first autumn snow. After spending most of last year listening to and writing about their neighbors, they sat back and heard some nice things about themselves.

BILL CRANSTON

Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent, who met many of the editors in his pre-election campaign tour, could not accept their invitation to be present. But he did send his greetings from Ottawa.

"A well-informed people," the Prime Minister's message read, "is one of the greatest bulwarks against forces which are antagonistic to our way of life.

"To me the outstanding characteristic of the weekly newspaper is its proximity to those it serves. It is, therefore, in an excellent position not only to champion community needs, but also by an intelligent handling and dissemination of world, national, provincial, and local news to keep its readers well informed."

When all the speeches were over, the newspapermen waited for the news they had gone to Jasper to hear: the winners of the annual awards for the best all-round paper, the best editorial page, and the best front page.

At the top of the list was Bill Cranston's *Free Press Herald* of Midland and Penetang, nosing out Les Barber's *Chilliwack Progress* by only 1¾ points. Cranston's weekly placed second for the Mason Trophy, given to the best all-round paper with a circulation more than 2,000, won the David William cup for the best editorial page and was fourth in the Amherstburg Echo Shield for best front page. The *Free Press Herald* score was 138.5 out of a possible 165.

Cranston, who was holidaying at Nottawasaga Bay, dodged the praise that poured into his office as a personal triumph. He said: "No newspaper can achieve the acceptance of its readers, let alone national honors, without an efficient and loyal staff. In this we are fortunate."

Not so well known was the story behind Cranston's winning editorials. They were written as "occupational therapy" while he was convalescing from a broken neck received in a car accident last November. Cranston was in hospital and at home for six months.

Before the war, his father J. Herbert Cranston, was publisher and editor and Bill was managing director. Bill bought the business in 1946.

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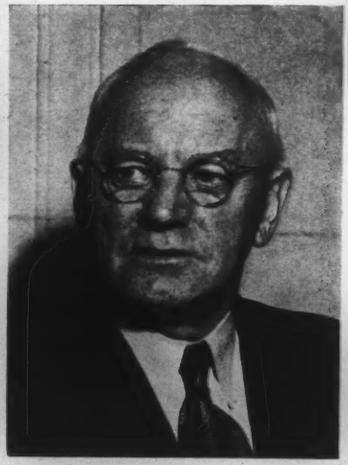
education

GLOOM VIEW

THE CANADIAN EDUCATION Association contains in its executive and membership such a wealth of leaders and thinkers whose discussions are of such far-reaching significance that we make no apology for devoting our entire space to a consideration of that body's twenty-sixth convention held in September in Fredericton. More than 300 delegates from every province attended the meetings of the ninety-seven-year-old Association.

Some of the Provincial Ministers of Education present included Hon. James W. Brittain of New Brunswick, Hon. Dana Porter of Ontario, Hon. W. S. Lloyd of Saskatchewan and Hon. W. T. Straith of British Columbia.

First in importance on the heavy agenda was a report on the status of the teaching profession by a committee whose chairman was Dr. M. E. LaZerte, Dean of Alberta's Faculty of Education. Headings of the report were: (a) teacher supply and demand



TAKING OVER *is Dr. L. W. Shaw.*

(b) Roman Catholic schools in Quebec (c) living and working conditions of teachers (d) salaries and pensions and (e) teacher training and professional standards.

In a massive but concentrated report, Dr. LaZerte pointed out that Canadian schools in the next five years will require more than 66,000 *new* teachers, while in nine out of the ten provinces during 1948-49 a little over 7,000 students were undergoing training for the profession. At present the teacher shortage in all provinces amounts to 7,593, and many employed at present are not fully certificated. Under these conditions it is probable that there will be 27,000 empty Canadian classrooms in 1957. To add to the gloom of the picture, school enrolment as a whole is on a decided upswing.

Dr. J. G. Althouse, Chief Director of Education for Ontario, was succeeded as President by Dr. L. W. Shaw, Deputy Minister and Director of Education for Prince Edward Island. Four new directors are A. E. Peacock (Moose Jaw), Dr. L. Bernice MacNaughton (Moncton), Dr. A. R. Lord (Vancouver) and O. J. Desaulniers (Quebec City).

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TASTE OF OLD TIMES

A LEADING speculation in Britain these days is on the effect which the shock of devaluation has had in bringing British workingmen to a better sense of realities. Something seems to have done so, judging by the practical failure of the attempts to tie up London's transport by a general "go slow" movement—or lack of movement. At stations here and there men still did their work at a pace that would make a slow-motion film look hurried. But these instances were few and unimportant, and the transportation system as a whole worked normally.

Last-minute appeals by trade-union leaders may have had something to do with this welcome respite from transportation chaos. But the public has seen too much disregard of such official exhortations to attach much weight to them—especially as there has often been good reason to wonder just how seriously the official exhorters themselves intended their advice to be taken.

Whether the present good behavior of the railway workers is merely a lull before another outbreak of demands and menaces, or the more sensible among them are giving thought to the losses in earnings to themselves involved in "working to rule", or even that they are giving thought to the losses suffered by the whole country, the general public has remarked that they are working with an efficiency and courtesy not much in evidence of late—a taste of old times.

RUN TO THE DOCTOR

BRITAIN'S DOCTORS say they are being overworked and underpaid. Not so much in rural areas, where people generally live at too great a distance from the surgery to run in for every trivial complaint; besides, country people have a long tradition of home treatment.

But in the towns people seem to be getting the habit of dropping in on the doctor for any and every sort of reason, and bringing the whole family with them for a general look-over. There are industrial districts where doctors are dealing with nearly 400 patients a week each—an average of about two minutes per patient.

The British Medical Association has put in demands for increased pay for doctors under the Health Service. Whether or not they will receive a favorable hearing from Mr. Bevan, the Minister of Health, is very doubtful. He has from the first shown a tendency to be tough with the profession; and the present staggering cost of the Health Service is not likely to make him softer-hearted or more open-handed.

Increasing the doctors' pay would do nothing towards lessening the demands on their time and attention, though it might make doctors more willing to put up with the extra work. The one thing that might prevent people from taking up the doctor's time almost for the fun of the thing is the imposition of a fee for each visit, however small the amount—even half-a-crown. —*P.O'D.*

BRIEF HISTORY OF BRITAIN

ENGLISH FOR INDIA

INDIA is to use English for fifteen years for all official purposes, while Hindi is being more widely mastered.

This is not just an expression of the surprising goodwill towards England which prevails in India today. The country has thirteen main languages, and English is often the only language in which husband and wife, or officials of various provinces, can converse. It is the language in which the chief organ of the Congress Party, *The Hindustan Times*, carried on the long struggle for independence.

—Yardley in Baltimore Sun

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—Photo by Ashley & Crippen

CHARLES C. JOHNSON

Mr. W. H. Clarke announces the appointment of Mr. Charles C. Johnson to succeed him as Manager of the Canadian Branch of the Oxford University Press. Mr. Johnson is the only son of Dr. John Johnson, late Printer to the University of Oxford, and a grandson of Charles Cannan, who was a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and Secretary to the Delegates of the University Press. Mr. Johnson was educated at Magdalen College School, Oxford, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. During the war he served with the Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry and with the Mahar Regiment in India. He was latterly employed on the staff and attained the rank of Major. Since 1946 he has been working at the Clarendon Press and at Amen House, London. He assumed his new responsibilities on 1st October.

books

CANADIAN FLAVOR

PERILOUS PASSAGE—by Arthur Mayse—Collins—$3.25.

THE NOVEL of pure adventure ("pure" in its non-physical sense) is not a Canadian specialty. The market for adventure fiction is the United States and Canadian writers cannot be blamed if they tailor their stories to suit American audiences. The setting of "Perilous Passage" is American—the island-studded Gulf of Georgia, at the Pacific end of the U.S.-Canadian border—but Mr. Mayse is a Canadian and there is a Canadian flavor to the story.

The plot of this tense, exciting yarn, which is ingeniously constructed and almost entirely credible, concerns the efforts of a group of people (officials and private persons) to apprehend a gang of opium-smugglers; it concerns, too, the even more desperate efforts of two of these people, Clint Farrell and Devvy Callahan, to leave off quarrelling long enough to fall in love—a feat which is accomplished with remarkable dispatch and unqualified success.

Clint is a drifter from down Oregon way, a good-looking boy with a heart of gold, impeccable morals and a lethal right-cross. Devvy is a stump-ranch girl, a slip of an orphan who rolls her own cigarettes (using both hands, the sissy!) and safeguards her chastity with a loaded rifle. Then there is Paddy Burke, a tough little man with a big secret, Aila, a gin-drinking cockney slut, and as desperate a crew of drug-smugglers as ever slit a throat for a pound of opium. But the real hero of the story (and by far the most brilliantly drawn) is the Boss-Foreman, a bawling, boiling tidal raceway that grinds and smashes everything that enters its roaring mouth.

Readers who look for anything more than entertainment in "Perilous Passage" will be disappointed: but readers who have enough human frailty in their composition to revel in plain, old-fashioned excitement will love every minute of it. The story moves fast, the dialogue is crisp and colorful and the narrative technique is professionally competent.

POCKETS vs. NOSES

O SHEPHERD, SPEAK!—by Upton Sinclair—Macmillan—$4.00.

SO FAR as Upton Sinclair's "Lanny Budd" books are concerned, the world appears to divide itself into two large groups: those who dip down into their pockets for them, and those who look down their noses at them. The latter gentry, if you can get them to discuss the ten-volume achievement at all, will point to the ubiquitous Lanny and call him an utterly impossible creature who performs incredibly heroic feats and always turns up whenever great moments of history are coming to the boil. They would rather read their modern history in Toynbee, Churchill, Eisenhower and Montgomery, thank you just the same.

But as Sinclair handles modern history he is extremely careful about his facts. As a novelist and accomplished writer, he can do what the historian cannot do; imbue his facts with an apparently artless living quality so that the reader is right in the middle of situations rather than inspecting them objectively from a distance. A far more memorable picture of the Battle of the Bulge can be derived from this last volume than from Eisenhower's "Crusade in Europe", notwithstanding all the maps in the latter. Upton Sinclair's methods ought to be given at least a try in the writing of history texts for primary and secondary schools.

UPTON SINCLAIR

In "O Shepherd, Speak!" Lanny, the art expert, interrogates captured scientists to find out if Germany has the atomic bomb, helps Harry Hopkins draft the Yalta declaration, accepts his last commission from Roosevelt the night before the latter's death, watches the first atom bomb explode in New Mexico, chats with Stalin *tête-à-tête*, gives evidence against Göring at the Nürnberg trials, and inherits a million dollars to be spent on promoting world peace. It is a masterpiece of understatement to say that Lanny gets around.

For those who "can't stand the Lanny Budd books", here are a few items to mull over. George Bernard Shaw has said, "When people ask me what has happened in my long lifetime, I do not refer them to the newspaper files and to the authorities, but to Upton Sinclair's novels." The books have been translated into at least twenty different languages. Condensations of the first five volumes were published, yes, in Moscow. A million and a half copies have sold in the U.S. and England.

FIRST-HAND PRISON

THE CAGE—by Dan Billany and David Davie—Longmans, Green—$2.75.

WHEN one hundred and fifty men are imprisoned in an area seventy yards square, and don't know when or if they will ever be released, what do they do, and what do they think about? The literature which war time captivity has inspired has given some sort of an answer to this question, but somehow the answers have been unsatisfactory. For most of these books have been written after the event—things which seemed impor-

ant at the time fade into insignifi-cance in retrospect.

"The Cage", besides being a well-written and interesting story, over-comes this weakness. Its authors wrote while they were imprisoned in Italy. After the Italian surrender in September, 1943, Billany and Dowie were released. It is known that they were in Mantua in late December of that year. Since then nothing has been heard of them. The War Office has presumed that they were recaptured and lost their lives while attempting to escape during transit from Italy to Germany. The manuscript was left with an Italian farmer who sent it to Billany's parents as soon as he was able. It reached them in September, 1946.

One of the best things about this story is the fact that the authors are not trying to impress the reader—the flag isn't waved, democracy isn't mentioned, and freedom means get-ting through the barbed wire, not ex-ercising the franchise. In the first part of the book, laughter comes eas-ily and frequently, but gradually the ingenious inventions and the wild, half-hysterical gaiety fade into the background and the story finds a deeper level, and a very personal one. In prison where there is nothing but the conversation of comrades to oc-cupy the prisoner. An awareness of his isolation becomes very acute. "Conversation is in most cases the exchange of signals between friendly craft. There is seldom an invitation to come aboard."

THE YOUNGER SET

ITS THAT GROW BIG—by Irma E. Webber—*Saunders*—*$1.50.*

THIS IS a Young Scott science book. It's the story of plant reproduction, with many easy-to-do experiments and designed to appeal to young people in later public school grades.

THE DOOLEYS PLAY BALL—story by Marion Renick, illustrations by Dwight Logan—*Saunders*—*$2.75.*

Boys 9-11 will chuckle over this story of a family of softball fans. Sug-gestions for playing softball are also included at the back of the book.

BOB CLIFTON, ELEPHANT HUNTER—by Dock Hogue—*Clarke Irwin*—*$2.75.*

A Junior Literary Guild selection, this exciting story tells of the expe-rience of a U.S. lad in Africa, where herds of elephants go on a rampage. Illustrations are by Kurt Wiese.

THE FIELD OF HONOR—by Archer Wallace—*Ryerson*—*$2.00.*

Red-blooded boys will be thrilled by these dramatic and inspiring stories. They are about real life people and each carries a message of its own—without moralizing.

AN ABC FOR YOU AND ME—by Margaret Tempest—*Clarke Irwin*—*$1.00.*

Here is a slick little alphabet story with bears, mice, rabbits, etc.

THE LITTLE COWBOY—story by Margaret Wise Brown and pictures by Esphyr Slobod-kina—*Saunders*—*$1.50.*

Here is a simply told story for the very young reader (6-7) that gives a colorful introduction to exciting work.

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religion

FOR EDMONTON'S 200 MOHAMMEDANS: *this is symbol of Mecca.*

EAST IN THE WEST

DEDICATED to the worship of Allah and the teachings of the prophet Mahomet, the first and only Mohammedan mosque in Canada is located in Edmonton, Alta.

Islam, the religion of Mahomet who died in Arabia thirteen centuries ago, is practised by about 2,000 persons in Canada. There are approximately 200 followers in Edmonton and outside districts, which is the largest concentration in the country.

The mosque, a one storey brick building, has a central dome, two minarets about forty feet high, and a paved court which contains a tank for ceremonial ablutions, a vital part of Moslem observance. Inside, there is an essential feature of every mosque: a niche, indicating the direction of Mecca. The worshippers must face there whenever they pray.

Moslems entering the mosque to pray must remove their shoes before kneeling. If they are wearing rubbers, taking those off is sufficient.

"We believe no prayer is acceptable to Allah unless the worshipper is clean and before he prays he must wash himself on the feet, hands, forearms, elbows and face," says a Moslem Association official. Friday is Holy Day for worshippers who attend the religious service in the mosque. In the case of Mohammedans living elsewhere and not having a mosque available, worshipping of Allah is done in their own homes.

In contrast to the Jewish trumpets and the Christian bell, Moslems are called to worship by the voice of the *muezzin* or crier. In a penetrating voice, half-speaking, half-singing, the *muezzin* cries out to the faithful ones: "Allah is the greatest of all. Bear witness, there is no other God but Allah. Bear witness, Mahomet is the messenger of Allah. Allah is the greatest of all. We shall worship none but Allah."

The prophet Mahomet is regarded by Moslems as the last of the six prophets they believe to be the greatest in the history of religion, the five others being Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses and Christ. They claim there are many similarities between Christianity and Islam, including faith in the resurrection of souls and the day of judgment.

Beginning with the ninth lunar month of the year, Mohammedans observe a thirty-day period of solemn fasting. They neither eat, smoke nor drink from sunrise to sunset. Even drinking water is forbidden during those hours.

JERICHO JIG-SAW

A PALESTINE SHEPHERD searching for a stray goat at the northern end of the Dead Sea near Jericho wandered into what appeared to be an abandoned cave. Groping about in the darkness he stumbled against a row of sealed jars. Opened, they were found to contain seventeen scrolls of parchment.

Thus the first discovery of Biblical manuscripts in the original Hebrew was made. Now, the slow painstaking process of piecing together the fragments is still going on. Dr. Harold Plenderleith and a staff of experts in the Research Laboratory of the British Museum have determined that the manuscripts were written well over twenty centuries ago.

"There is reason to believe these fragments constitute the most priceless find in the history of Biblical scholarship," says Dr. Plenderleith. "So far, we have been able to decipher Hebrew and Phoenician characters dating back to around 400 BC. There are also some characters in the Aramaic language."

The authenticity of the scrolls has been established but it isn't known yet how many different manuscripts they contain. The group of experts working on the scrolls has determined that they constitute sections of books of the Old Testament.

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people

Through Other Eyes

■ Another book has been written about Franklin D. Roosevelt, this time by his secretary for seventeen years, Grace Tully ("F.D.R., My Boss", Saunders, $4.50). For Canada's ex-Prime Minister, she says, F.D.R. felt "neighborly friendship and a deep affection". The Washington reporters, however, made up this doggerel: "Here comes **William Lyon Mackenzie King** who never tells us a gol darn thing."

■ Blue-eyed, brunette **Margaret Lynn Munn, Miss Canada 1949,** is wondering what type of beauty gets most votes south of the border. On Oct. 22 she is flying to Lima as guest of the Peruvian government to enter the Miss Hemisphere contest. Prizes total $10,000.

—International News

NO SWIMSUIT *for Miss Hemisphere.*

The invitation to take part stipulated "no bathing suits" so Margaret is taking four evening gowns. "The only thing that worries me—you don't think they'll expect me to parade in a Carmen Miranda hat, do you?"

■ **H. E. "Bob" Kidd,** on loan to the National Liberal Federation during the election campaign, has been appointed permanent general secretary.

■ **H. R. Doan** of Charlottetown and Halifax is the new president of the Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants.

■ In Quebec **Dr. Charles Vezina,** dean of Laval's Faculty of Medicine, was elected president of the Association of Medical Schools of Canada.

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"STAGE" STRUCK

A GREAT DEAL, though not all, of the credit for the meteoric rise of Canadian radio-drama from obscurity to eminence belongs to Andrew Allan.

In 1943, fresh from a stint in CBC's Vancouver headquarters, Andrew Allan arrived in Toronto, dragging in his wake the brightest, busiest group of radio-actors ever assembled in one Canadian city—people like Lister Sinclair, Fletcher Markle, Len Petersen, John Drainie, Bernie Braden, Bud Knapp and Tommy Tweed—all dedicated to art-for-art's-sake-and-the-public-be-damned.

Equipped with a genius for organization on par with a circus ringmaster, Allan whipped his coterie into shape in such short order that on January 23, 1944, CBC announced the first of a new series of radio-dramas to be known as "Stage 44" and destined to become the most talked-about, most praised and most vilified program on the Canadian air.

Blue and Sizzling

"Stage 44" leaned far to the left, artistically if not politically. Sunday after Sunday the air was rendered blue with symbolism, sizzled with satire, thundered with the impact of new ideas. Canadians were hearing the not-quite-nice discussed on their publicly-owned broadcasting system with horrifying candor and frankness; and, applied to the most sacred Canadian institutions, — like mother-love, the Stock Exchange and Toronto Sundays!

Emphasis was being placed on plays that were original and Canadian (which might or might not be good plays) rather than on good plays. This unhappy condition persisted until late in 1946 when a more equitable balance was struck between original experimental works and adaptations from the standard repertory of the legitimate stage. Since that time the "Stages"—'47 to '49—have more than earned their reputation as the best originators of radio-drama on the continent—perhaps in the world.

But "Stage 50" has no monopoly on Canadian radio-drama. "CBC Wednesday Night" will continue to furnish excellent drama. For those who find satisfaction on less lofty planes, the best will probably originate with "Ford Theatre", produced in Canada this year under Alan Savage.

By now "Stage 50" has been safely launched with productions of Aristophanes, Hemingway and Goldsmith: and there is the promise of an appetizing, well-balanced bill of fare, to include new Canadian plays by such radio stalwarts as Lister Sinclair, W. O. Mitchell, Joseph Schull and Len Petersen.

Everyone agrees that we ought to have a national theatre. But our country being big and rough and sparsely settled, the idea is wholly impractical. But we already have a vigorous and thriving national theatre in Canadian radio-drama. And unless the nature of this country changes very strikingly and very rapidly, it is the nearest thing to a true national theatre we are likely to have for many a long year.

films

TURNING IT OFF

THE GREAT advantage of listening to a film-play over the radio is that you can get up any time you like and turn it off.

Radio comedy transferred to the screen is a different matter. It is a far more depressing form of entertainment, and you can't turn it off. You can of course get up and leave, but as a rule you don't. You are pressed into your seat by inertia and then held there by the queer hypnotism the screen exerts, and never exerts more powerfully than when entertainment is at its feeblest. For if you put almost anyone in a darkened room and then revolve a lighted object in front of him—a glass ball, a silver watch on the end of a chain, or a radio-film-comedy—he is bound to fall into a state of glassy-eyed stupor. It isn't a question of compelling his interest to keep him in place; it's just a matter of arresting his willpower to prevent him from leaving.

Because of its natural limitations the radio-comedy-film is particularly well adapted to work this miracle. Since the human voice and the powers of the sound engineer have a strictly limited range, every radio character must be made as easily identifiable as possible. Radio listeners—and don't forget the six-years-olds—must be able to recognize from the first recorded syllable the dizzy blonde, the dumb husband, his smart mate, the wheezy adolescent, the man-crazy female comic, the baby-talking male comic. In due time they are transferred to the screen, with every possible care taken not to jar in any way the image already created in the public mind. The result is radio-entertainment made visible and I can't imagine anything more expertly devised to fix you in a state of witless stupefaction.

The latest of these is "My Friend Irma", screen version of the radio series of the same name. Irma here (Marie Wilson) is a vague blonde, whose nitwitticisms are brilliantly calculated to amuse an audience just capable of recognizing them. Irma has a smart mate—in this case a roommate (Dianna Lynn). Both girls have admirers (John Lund, Don Devore) who are otherwise present simply as male voices made visible. And finally there is the comic team of Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis. One plays straight. The other makes faces and squeals in a distracted baby treble. This is the setup, and as far as I can discover it doesn't differ from any Irma program over the air-waves except that it lasts longer and the effect is even more deeply drugging.

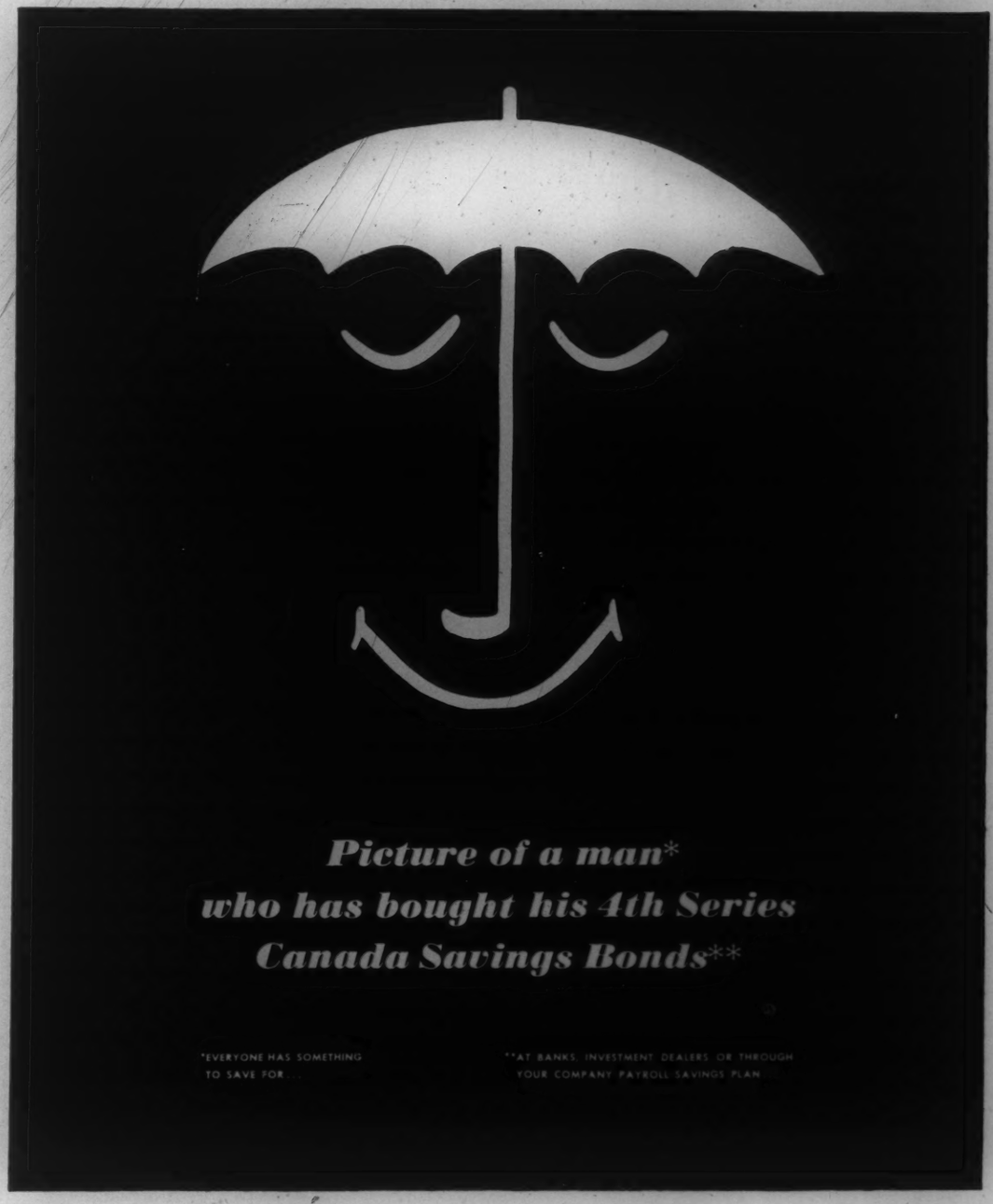
"THE QUEEN OF SPADES," an English picture, starts out as period drama and ends up as a horror film with at least two shots calculated to lift you right out of your seat.

Based on a short story by Pushkin it tells of a Russian Countess who sold her soul to the Devil in return for the secret of luck at the gaming table.

Dame Edith Evans makes her screen debut here, as the old Countess. It is rather difficult however to estimate the range of her talents from her first film. Actually she is able to present little more than a series of rather stylized studies of senility, supplemented by make-up and shock-photography. No doubt "The Queen of Spades" will make an impression, but it may not be the sort of impression a great artist of the stage would prefer to create. Certainly it seemed to be carrying experimentalism too far.

The film is portentously photographed and studded with symbolism, in a style that recalls some of the more overwrought productions of Josef von Sternberg. It is a style exactly suited to the operatic talents of Anton Walbrook who tears into the role of the ruthless Russian army captain as though it were a Kremlin banquet and he were starving.—*Mary Lowrey Ross.*

MY FRIEND IRMA: *Some nitwitticisms calculated to amuse someone.*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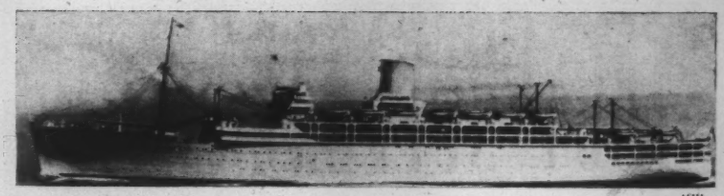

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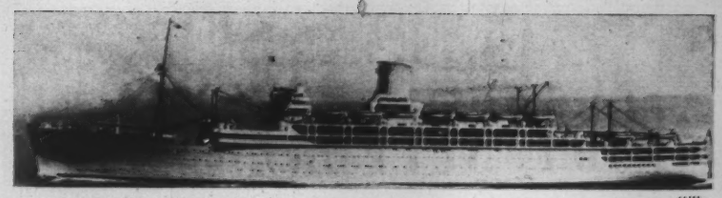

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- Sciatica
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intermission

Let Freedom Ring

by May Richstone

IT IS small. It is black. It is a tyrant. But I am out of its clutches at last. I can look at my telephone now without wincing. My motto is, "Let freedom ring!"

It was ruining my sweet disposition, alienating my husband's affections. It was intrusive when my soul c r a v e d peace, peremptory when I was in a hurry, and it came perilously close to disrupting the harmony of our home.

But no more. Now when the telephone rings, I let it. No summons, however imperious, calls me away from a cake half-mixed, a dinner half-served or a shower half-dry.

Do not mistake me. I know that the telephone in the home is an almost indispensable adjunct to modern living. I know all its virtues for quick contact with the doctor, for fraternizing with friends or for ordering that last minute sirloin steak. I do not disparage the telephone. It is I who am congenitally unable to cope with the complications it introduces into my life.

FOR example, the telephone rings. I answer, all unsuspecting. It is Aunt Emma, whom my husband detests, planning to spend the next day with us. Far into the night her visit lasts.

With visions of my husband's inevitable baleful reaction, do I think quickly and say, "I'm sorry. We have theatre tickets e v e r y night from now until doomsday!"?

Not I! "That will be delightful," I coo into the telephone, and hang up in a slough of despond.

Or Millie wants me to rush over, to help her decide on a hat, a house or a husband. Or Cousin Pete wants the use of my husband's fishing tackle, half of it never to return. Or Sally needs my travelling bag and evening wrap. Or Jimmy wants a reference book. Over the telephone, I remind myself of the song from *Oklahoma,* "I'm just a girl who can't say 'No!' "

Joan is one of the few people who telephone to *give* us something. She bestows her little boy on us for a few days while she takes a vacation. Even though our little boy and hers are great friends, the week-end is a series of pitched battles, ending in a draw—on our bank account to pay for having the furniture refinished.

My husband, Tom, began to suspect that I wasn't very bright. "Just once," he would storm, "why can't you say no to someone?"

"I just can't!" I would wail. "Over the telephone, my mind goes blank."

"If ever I want a divorce," Tom used to threaten darkly, "I'll call you up."

SO THERE I was, entertaining people I could live happily without, committed to going places and doing things in which I had no interest . . . a sad, innocent victim of my inability to say no.

Tom couldn't understand it. He himself was past master in the art of uttering that word into the telephone.

For example, it rang one evening at nine-thirty. Tom answered. Helen and her husband w a n t e d to drop in on us for a while, and were practically on their way. True, they are not the dullest people we know. But they are dull at the greatest length.

"Don't come," said Tom. "I'm asleep already."

"How can you be asleep and answer the telephone?" I protested, snatching the receiver. Into it, I said recklessly, "Tom is fooling. Come right over!"

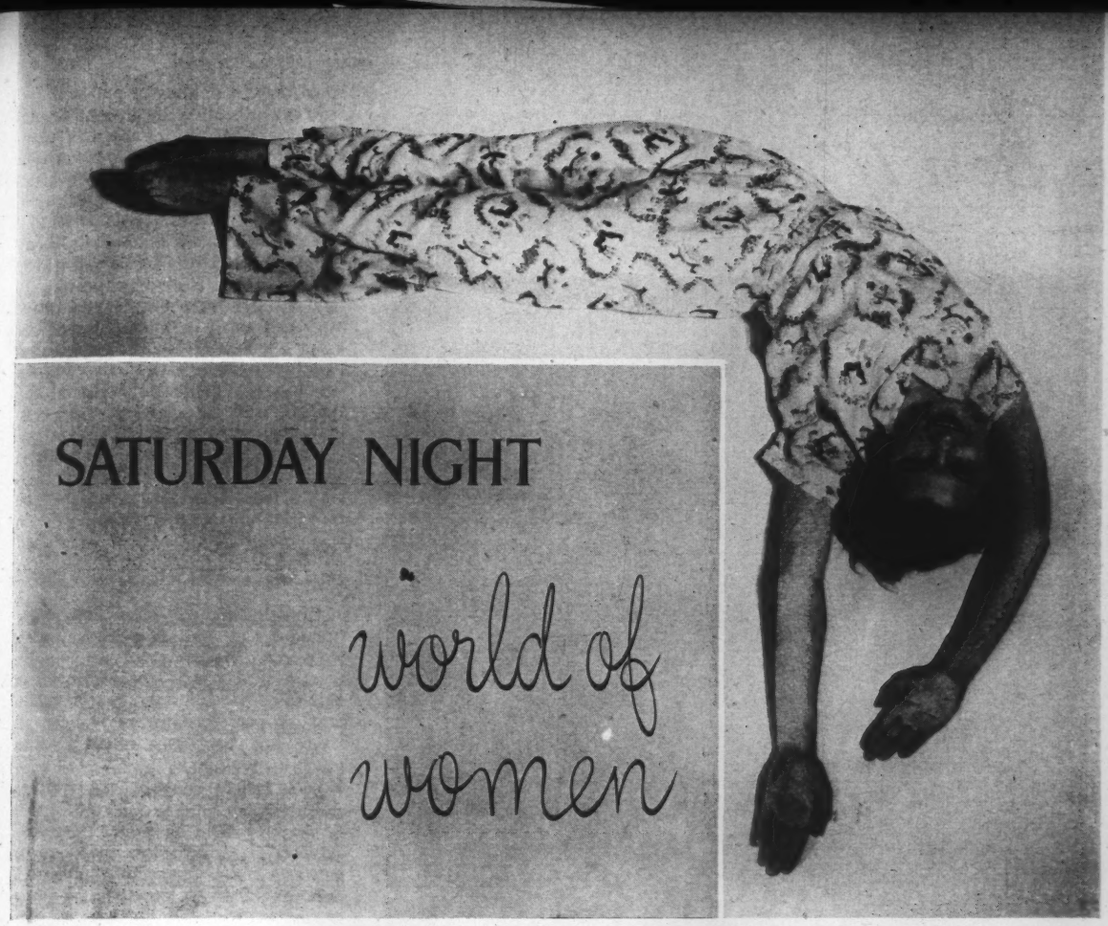
"Fooling, am I!" Tom muttered, with a grim look. "Watch me!" And promptly he marched upstairs to bed. So I did a solo performance of entertaining our guests, and a magnificent job of silent seething.

After they left, Tom came downstairs and helped himself to cake and coffee. "Let's be friends," he suggested serenely. But I didn't stop seething until, beginning at midnight, I had dusted every venetian blind in the house. At the same time, I dusted a few cobwebs out of my brain and thought my problem through to its logical solution.

Now, during the day, I make what calls I deem are necessary. In the evening, Tom answers the telephone, booming out the name of the caller during the conversation. If it's some one I love, I'm available.

"I've been trying all day to reach you," comes the complaint.

"I'm so sorry," I murmur. "I must have been out with the baby." No more long talks with my hands encased in cookie dough. No more interruptions in the m i d d l e of baby's spinach. When the telephone rings, I just listen, gloat and let it ring!



SATURDAY NIGHT

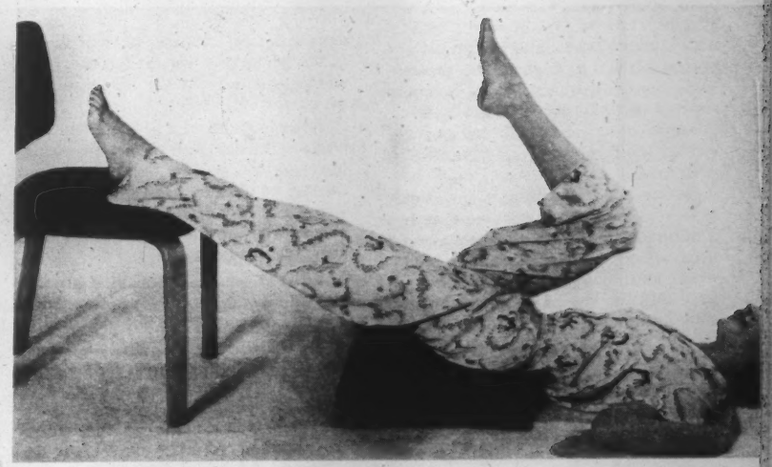
world of women

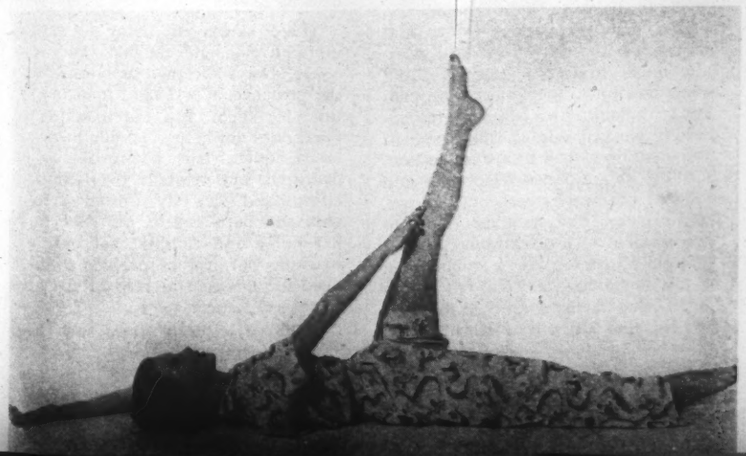
Pussycat Stretch for Relaxation

TAKE A TIP from an expert in relaxation, the pussycat. Why stretch? Because only by doing so can you get full muscular relaxation. It is easy enough to say "Relax," but many people don't know how. After putting in a long day coping with the butcher, the baby and the doorbell, or the boss, the lunch hour crowds, and the cost of living, they start for bed as tightly wound up as a coiled spring. They lie down to fight the pillow all night and the caterwauling of the alarm clock finds them as tired as they were at midnight. Here's how to relax:

Lie on the floor, on your back, with three pillows under your hips, your feet stretched out to rest on a chair. This is the Beauty Angle Position.

1, (Right) Now stretch your fingers to your shoulders, pull your knees to your tummy. That's it. Stretch like a pussycat. Then back to position with your arms and legs and relax. Again stretch your fingers to your shoulders. This time s-t-r-e-t-c-h one knee to your tummy. Return leg to chair and arms to sides. Then repeat exercise and stretch the other knee to your tummy.





2, (Top of page) Lie down on the floor, legs straight, arms above your head. Now stretch your upper torso to the right. See, you are making a semi-circle with your body. Be sure to keep your elbows close to the floor. Stretch with your left hand toward your right foot as far as you possibly can. Come back to position. Repeat exercise stretching to the other side.
3, (Left) Lie on your back on the floor, arms above your head, legs straight. Now, stretch your right arm up and stretch your left leg up. Touch your right hand to your left leg, return arm and leg to the floor. Next, stretch your left arm up and stretch your right leg up. Touch your hand to leg, then return to floor. Stretch like a cat—sleep like a kitten.

Burnt Out:

Must You Be a Widow Too Soon?

by Frances Shelley Wees

WHAT WOMAN really wants to be a widow? Only in stories of mystery and romance is a widow glamorous, happy and sought-after. In real life she moves through empty haunted years, more or less lonely, often confused and troubled about economic affairs whether she has to earn her own living or to administer the substance left her by her husband.

She is often unprepared to earn anything like the living he made for her and must adjust painfully to new levels; and when it comes to administration many women don't know a debenture from a dividend. Mortgages, stocks, bonds, title deeds, lie richly in the bank vaults of such women, who have no knowledge at all of how to use their wealth constructively.

Only the exceptional "extra" woman is really welcomed in social life; and unless a widow has an engrossing job which will continue into old age, or a large and unusually devoted family, she can look forward more and more to being left out. The prospect is unhappy.

Object of Interest

But, nowadays, most women must expect years of widowhood. As everyone knows, and as life insurance statistics prove, the preponderance of widows over widowers is very great.

A widower, no matter of what age or what social level, is an object of interest to warm-hearted (and sometimes hopeful) females. He need never experience the bleakness which is the lot of the woman left alone. He may have adored his wife and miss her bitterly; but he is still male, with a male's prerogatives, and he can always put on his hat and go to the theatre, or to his favorite bar, or on a motor trip, or anywhere else alone without question or criticism—or he can ask any of his friends of either sex to go with him.

Strong-minded spinsters sometimes achieve a measure of this freedom, but a woman who has long been a wife, accustomed to her husband's planning and companionship, finds it very difficult indeed to move out into such an independent world.

Without Warning

Widowhood nowadays often comes with stark suddenness. Death in these modern times is dramatically greedy for strong young men, and not only in battle. Every day the news carries stories of sudden and apparently meaningless and unnecessary death—of men around fifty with everything to live for, men just getting into their real production, cut down without warning by the dark scythe.

Each of these deaths is a serious tragedy, not only to bereft families but to society as a whole. So many of these sudden deaths are those of important men, key men; top-flight executives, skilled doctors, brilliant scientists, experienced and wise men in all fields, our strong leaders. These men die on the golf course, at their desks, at the wheel of a car, at the breakfast table—and death is simply the matter of a heart that stops.

—Eileen Darby

TENSION *of modern living is traced in the features of Willy Loman (Lee J. Cobb), in Broadway hit, "Death of a Salesman", story of a frustrated man.*

What must be true is that overwork, tension, the demands of modern living, have put too great a burden on those hearts; or we may liken life to a violin string, pulled taut—and know that one extra twist of the winding key will snap the vibrant cord.

What is tension? How is it produced? There was a time when cumulative tension was denied, but that denial seems meaningless in the face of so much opposing evidence. Surely what happens is that one tension ropes itself into another until the pull exerted is too great for the human mechanism to withstand. And the more highly organized the mechanism, the more delicately balanced, the sooner it is likely to be pulled apart. So it is that our sensitive, anxious, responsible leaders go first.

Is there anything that the deeply concerned wives of these important and beloved men can do to avoid such dangerous building up of strain? Women live under great stress too, but they do not drop dead in early middle life with anything like the same frequency as men do.

This is very likely because nature created woman to be more flexible than man. It is necessary that she withstand the great shock and often incredible pain of childbirth, and somehow her system seems able to adjust to other shocks as well. She is criticized for her volatility and her moods, but these are simply evidences of that flexibility. She "gives" where a man would hold firm and take the strain. This often unaccountable "giving," this relaxing, may make her incomprehensible, unpredictable and difficult to live with — but it keeps her living.

What Can Wives Do?

So, in a sense, in this matter of life and death it is woman who is the strong one. And out of her strength, what can she do to help her man?

Her first necessity is to try and understand the really dreadful pressure under which our men live, and sometimes for a home-abiding woman this is difficult. Any woman who has herself worked out in the world of executive desks and traffic congestion, shrilling long-distance telephones and sudden business emergency, knows, for instance, that to come home to one small new problem such as that of a child weeping over a stubbed toe, is just too much. She has felt within herself that harsh necessity to pull herself together just a little more tightly, when there is nothing to pull with.

Man's executive life is complicated by such things as the speed of communication — problems come at him by telephone and telegraph which demand instant correct answers, upon which the welfare, convenience and often the very livelihood of many people depend; so that he must keep his thinking at peak sharpness every moment. He must be ready to leave a piled-up desk and catch a plane for a city a hundred miles away, spend a few hours there making momentous decisions and then switch without any time for reflection back to the problems waiting in home office.

We all hear and know about these situations and are aware of his difficulties; but sometimes perhaps the recognization in terms of human strain is not complete.

Unrecognized by Husband

Unfortunately, a woman lives under pressure too, in our modern times. Frequently the complexity of her life is quite unrecognized by her husband and is perhaps not thoroughly taken into proper account by society at large. She has been relieved from much manual labor.

Such relief probably accounts for considerable change in graveyard geography. Old burying grounds abound in family plots in which a patriach sleeps peacefully beside a neat row of wives, sometimes as many as four or five, all worn out along his way.

Women's life has been greatly lengthened by a removal of toil which was far, far beyond her physical strength; but she has had to accept a great many semi-intellectual responsibilities which can overwhelm her. She is no longer simply a cook, but a child nutritionist and dietitian; not only an open-armed mother but a child psychologist and educator.

She has to budget money and plan expenditures; she has to be an expert in buying everything from diapers to dishwashing machines, and such expertness entails incredible knowledge of a thousand materials, textiles, metals, woods, fabrics, their proper uses, values, care.

She has to be informed about her community and prepared to accept her share in building its social welfare. She has to sew and entertain and nurse and launder and decorate and keep herself young, charming and well groomed. She has to function not only as a woman with all her biologic responsibilities, tensions and difficulties, but as a strong coordinating factor in social growth and development.

Diverse Skeins

These skeins of living — getting more diverse and tangled every day —are always accepted as lying within the province of woman; man has no time for them. But the handling of them does not help a woman to be relaxed, quiet, and comforting to an overtired and mentally over-stimulated husband. Her day is often as complex and harassing as his. She finds her home and children not only exhausting but full of problems which need the advice and help of the husband and father.

In more leisurely times such help

was forthcoming; but under modern pressure a husband leaves his office ragged and strung-up and not even remotely capable of moving into an entirely separate field of difficulty. This need for constant transition is one of his most serious strains, and should so be acknowledged.

Does a woman have to be so busy, so rushed, so driven? Does a man have to whip himself up to constant perfection, or to an attempt at a perfection which is almost inhuman? Does so much absolutely have to be done every day? We act like a herd —or a flock, or covey, or clutch, or whatever they call it—of lemmings, those determined little animals who every so often band themselves together and march sturdily into the sea, which inexorably drowns them.

Old Bugbear

It has been said that man's tension is woman's fault—that she wants too much, that she drives her man incessantly to get what she wants. Maybe women do want too much, but theirs is not usually a selfish nor a conscious wanting. They are not often asking for mink coats for themselves nor are they trying particularly — or rather, consciously—to keep up with any special family of Joneses.

What forces them into wanting, is that old bugbear, the Standard of Living. We're terribly proud of it and it seeps into our consciousness from a thousand directions and a thousand times a day. Women struggle far beyond their depths trying to keep up the standard, and more; to do everything better.

Is it necessary? Would it be possible to set one's own standards of cleanliness, simplicity, quiet, comfort, built on actual personal needs, and let the rest of the world go by, if it wanted to?

Woman can help her man if she will accept her original, her fundamental role. Sometimes nowadays it is hard to remember that role, and always it is difficult to assume it, because of pressure. Woman should "be" and not "do." It is the man who has to "do." The woman's role is the role of the earth, generous, warm, waiting, accepting, nourishing creative life but seeking little for itself.

Mix-Up

Nature has mixed things up a good deal and frequently endowed woman with creative mental drive, which cannot be ignored. But if we're to clear the pattern so that it stands out simple and strong, that drive of woman's must be given consideration only after she has done her own woman's work, taken her woman's place. Otherwise she is being selfish; and selfishness puts extra load always on someone else.

Man is a helpless creature, as all mothers know, when it comes to his own true well-being; his job is to get things done, and he knows it. He has to get things done no matter what the obstacles are. He isn't very good at making patterns and he balks all along the way when any changes are suggested. But the pattern has to be changed, modified, simplified, cleared for him, maybe in ways he won't notice.

Death lasts a long, long time.

How to Live Longer

THE LAYMAN cannot be sure of his physical perfection, no matter how he feels. He needs to cooperate with a competent and understanding physician, to listen to his advice—and follow it.

LIVED TO 94

—G & M

Sir Charles Tupper

Most of us do not quit until we have gone beyond the point of normal fatigue and have even exhausted our capacity for "running on our nerve." We borrow against our capital reserves. The only way to get out of the red is rest. . .

It would be the act of a wise man to ask his physician about the quantity, kind and frequency of meals that would be best for a man doing his kind of work . . .

Enough time should be taken for a leisurely lunch, divorced from business, whether one eats heartily or prefers a slim midday meal.

Most effective year-round release from rush and tension is in the home.

LIVED TO 100

—Telegram

Sir William Mulock

Each man, but particularly the man who is conscious of the pressure of business life, will find it a life-saver, to build a schedule of privacy and stick to it at all costs . . .

Probably 75 per cent of the things a key executive does could be done by subordinates.

One of the most dangerous occupational hazards to which business executives are exposed is the invitation to serve on boards of professional, industrial or community groups. This is not because these are not good and worthy activities, but because the executive, like others of mankind, has only 24 hours a day in his life, and a limited number of years to live.

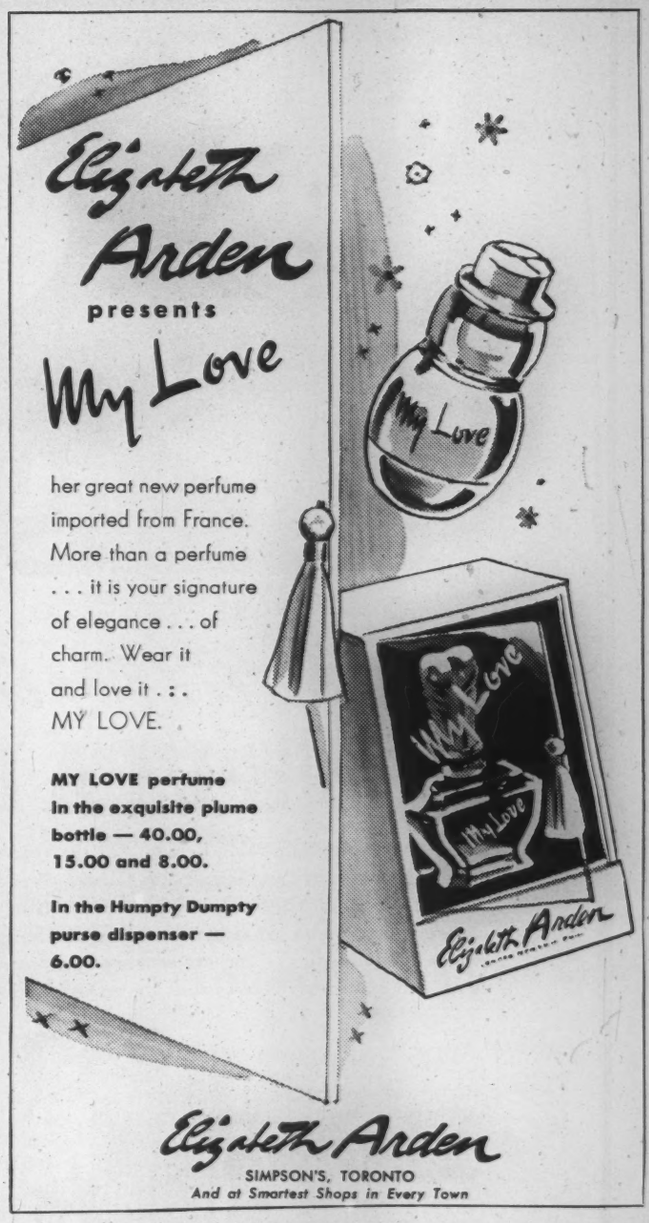
LIVED TO 75

—G & M

Alexander G. Bell

Meditation is one of the great needs of the age. Meditation brings life, its relationships and its purposes, its objectives and its rewards, into sharp focus. It is a sure aid for frazzled nerves . . .

(Excerpts from the September Monthly Letter of The Royal Bank of Canada.)



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COMING EVENTS
March: Grand National Steeplechase, Aintree, Liverpool. – April: Golf — Amateur English Championships. – April to August: Royal Academy Summer Art Exhibition, Burlington House, London.

Come — and see glorious Canterbury Cathedral with its tomb of the famous Black Prince.

COMING EVENTS
May: British Industries Fair, Olympia and Earls Court, London. – June: Trooping of the Colour London. – August: International Festival of music and drama, Edinburgh.

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THE WORLD OVER

MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY 25 AT DRUGGISTS

Personalities:

Song for Beaverbrook

by Vera L. Daye

SOME YEARS AGO Louise Manny left a promising career as a teacher in Halifax, and returned to her home in New Brunswick to help her ailing father in his business.

Another person might have been lost in the slow, easy and pleasant flow of life in the Maritimes, but Louise Manny proceeded to tackle her life in Newcastle with a sureness that left her friends gasping.

Now, with a well established business behind her, she does her office work in a two hour shift each morning. After that, she prepares a sketch for the local newspaper, an historical column she has sent out regularly for the last fifteen years. Comes afternoon and evening, and she's off with a friend, Miss Bessie Crocker, to hunt folk songs and record them on a machine owned by Lord Beaverbrook.

When Lord Beaverbrook returned a few years ago to Newcastle, he soon discovered that Louise Manny was the obvious person to do the work he had in mind. So he gave her a portable recording machine and told her to hunt the folk songs of the people—the rivermen, the lumbermen, the fishermen and farmers.

Word of Mouth

Louise threw herself into this work with all the energy she possesses. She found a fascinating collection of songs handed down through the generations by word of mouth—without any written record. The old men were the people who knew them best. Sometimes they couldn't recite the words at all. But they could always sing them. So she brought them to her recording machine and had them sing into the mike.

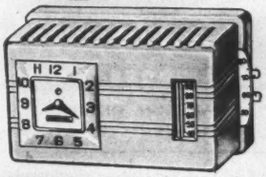
There is a simplicity about the songs the old men sing, a minor quality to the tunes, almost hymn-like. Some of the singers use a high-pitched voice, and Louise has only now discovered that it is a true Gaelic style, the way folk sing at the Mod in Cape Breton. The records made from these recordings, and the originals, are worth well into the thousands of dollars.

Miss Manny would much rather talk about her folk songs than about herself. She will tell you they were sung as entertainment in the evenings after the day's work was done, and sung unaccompanied. They all have a narrative theme and are completely detailed and literal. They tell of events that actually happened, such as the Murder of the Young Millman; the Wexford Lass, and of young Peter Emberlie—

"who landed in New Brunswick
that lumbering counter - ee
and hired to work in the lumber woods
which proved his destin - y."

Louise loves this hobby of hers. She'll go anywhere, talk to every likely prospect, visit one house after another on the trail of a folk song. She'll wait until her singer feels in the proper mood and she'll buy him

How to cut AUTOMATIC HEATING costs 9½%



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MISS MANNY *at work at her desk.*

a good dinner afterwards. The Miramichi people know her and like her. They feel she is one with them in preserving these almost forgotten records of the past. On more than one occasion she has composed narrative verses herself. Her friends say her story of the adventures of the rascal Joe Cunard, brother of the famous Samuel, is her best.

For more than two decades her father remained a hopeless invalid. Louise gradually took over his work, and for a long time was also secretary to his partner. She says she is in the spoolwood business now in a small way, buying and selling on commission.

Writer and Collector

When she has time Louise Manny travels through the Maritimes collecting and buying beautiful old furniture, some of it brought by the first settlers, English, American, Scottish and Irish. She has a valuable collection of old glass, and buys and sells old books. You'll find her at all the auction sales.

Her vividly descriptive column led her to write a book on the shipping and shipbuilding activities in the Miramichi district. Now, she is preparing a full history of Newcastle and the storied Miramichi, some of it in couplet form.

. A short time ago Lord Beaverbrook acquired some property at Wilson's Point in New Brunswick. This included a graveyard where the first English speaking pioneers of Miramichi are buried, and a wooded and partly cleared area of about ninety acres. Again, it was to Louise Manny he turned when he wanted someone to superintend the preparation of it for a Beaverbrook Memorial Park.

There is a beautiful study of Louise hanging on the walls of her home. Kathleen Shackleton did it when she was visiting in Newcastle one year. In the portrait, the artist has cleverly contrived to make her sitter's face reflect the glow of warm firelight. Looking at it, you feel it reflects the resourcefulness, the determined spirit, of the woman who chose to make her life amid the quiet beauty of New Brunswick.

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■ An electric iron with new type handle, shaped like one side of a T instead of like inverted U. This allows more hand freedom, and temperatures can be switched by the finger. The open side also permits the iron to slide right inside sleeves. The iron has two temperatures for rayon pressing.

■ Babe Ruth wrist watch for Junior. Babe's picture in four colors and autograph are across the face of the watch. It comes packaged in an autographed plastic baseball. The watch is a real one, with watch movement, stainless steel expansion band as well as luminous dial, hands and sweep second hand.

■ Boudoir clock and lamp combined. A space saver on the overnight table. The clock is a copy of the Dresden style, with hand-decorated dial to match the hand decorations on the china base. And of course the lamp carries out the same motif.

■ Small sewing machine attachment which takes the drudgery out of making buttonholes. You thread the thread in your machine as if for sewing, attach one of the dies (they come in different sizes and one for keyhole style) and away you go. Presto, you have your buttonholes done. And you can use any color of thread.

■ Adhesive tape in skin-tone color. The white tape tends to soil so easily that this new natural shade to blend in with the skin should be a great boon. The tape is still the same waterproof adhesive type.

■ Color yarns for the home craft workers. Now you can get at least 200 colors in cotton yarns, various plys and in half pound packages. And there is natural linen yarn in half pound packages, too.

■ Fireproof, translucent marquisette. Treated with fiberglass, marquisette-by-the-yard becomes a home-curtain product that should be in great demand. And the material is "dimensionally stabilized" (no shrinking or stretching when cleaned).

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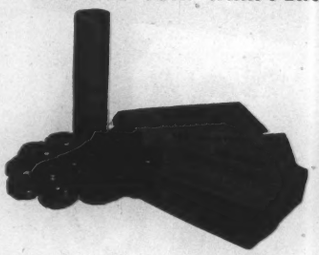

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DISTAFF:

SHE TRAINED THEM

RETIREMENT is announced of Miss Margaret Fraser, Superintendent of Nurses at the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Edmonton. Miss Fraser, herself a graduate of the hospital, joined the staff in 1934 as Instructor in Nursing Science. In 1938 she was appointed Superintendent, and of the total number of nurses graduated by the hospital, almost half have trained under her. She is past president of the Edmonton Soroptimist Club and last summer attended a world convention of the club in England.

■ New Head Resident of the University Settlement in Toronto is Miss Kathleen Gorrie. For the last six years she has been in charge of Gordon House in Vancouver, a project which she ran up from herself plus janitor to a community centre staffed by twelve full-time professional workers and three janitors. And now she has a room named after her at Gordon House as a tribute to her work. But she came back to the Settlement House for the impelling reason that she continually met young musicians and artists who had got their chance to develop their talent there and she wants to forward this work.

■ For the fourth consecutive year, Mrs. T. J. Agar (York Downs), walked away with the Canadian Women's Senior Golf Association championship trophy. She did it with a last round 92 added to her first round 93 for a 35-hold total of 185, seven strokes ahead of her pursuers. Mrs. A. B. Fisher (Lambton) and Mrs. Harold A. Clarke (Mississauga) finished in a tie at 192 for the Billie Mussen Cup, awarded for the runners-up. Mrs. C. H. Hair (Lambton) won the grandmother's prize in the championship round with a net 162. Another elated winner of a grandmother's prize was Mrs. Wallace A. Fisher (Royal Montreal) in the nine-hole player's division.

■ Young and pretty Doreen White has been made President of Saskatoon's YWCA Baby Sitters' Club. She welcomed members at the first of regular Wednesday meetings where, for the benefit of the girls, short talks will be given by a V.O.N. nurse, Mrs. D. S. Rawson, on child psychology. Mrs. Fred McConnell will give the viewpoint of the employer.

■ Mrs. Margaret Grant, of Toronto, went to a farewell party given by "her boys" living in London, England, before her return to Canada. "Her boys" were the more than seventy RAF aircrew trainees and graduates she entertained in her Toronto home during the war. Only half of them survived the war. Five months ago she went to Britain to visit them.

■ Mrs. Duncan L. Campbell, one of Waterford, Ontario's, remaining pioneers, celebrated her 103rd birthday. There were five sons, two daughters, 16 grandchildren, 25 great-grandchildren and one great-great-grandchild present. Mrs. Campbell is a fluent conversationalist in English or Gaelic. Her hearing is dimming, but her eyesight is good, and she reads the daily papers. She arranged her own birthday banquet.

Brain-Teaser:

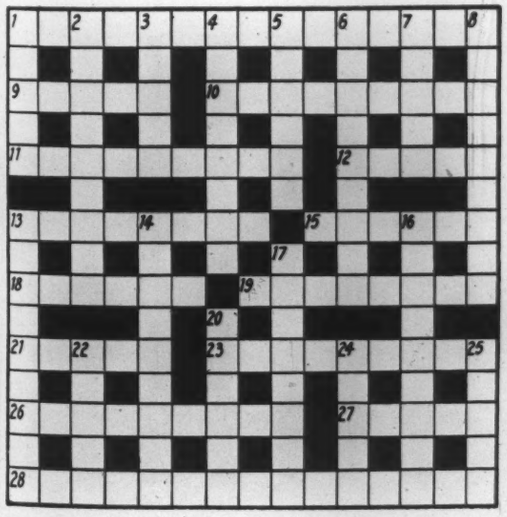
Muse with the Muses

ACROSS

1. Famous Canadian medicine man. (3,7,5)
9. Crafts. That's a fore-gone conclusion. (5)
10. Prose tale of a flower. (4, 5)
11. Maxwell Anderson's play, apparently done on a cold stage. (9)
12. The street has a furrow to walk along. (5)
13. Constant companion of Christian. (8)
15. Stuck? Oh! (6)
18. Ingredient of an egg-nogg? Indeed! (6)
19. Were they sore spots with Carman? (8)
21. Where Danes range in South America. (5)
23. Limp specimens, of which the male turns and dodges. (4, 5)
26. and 1 down. No doubt the thread of Henry James' story needed a twist to tighten it up. (4,2,3,5)
27. Fifty leave The Philippines capital. (5)
28. Two-faced pill provider. (6,4,5)

DOWN

1. See 26.
2. Little Edward has fun in the ring. (giving as good as he got, we hope). (9)
3. The offspring pass out! (5)
4. The flower makes little song-birds (but not cat-birds) murmur contentedly? (8)
5. South America is backward in returning a D'Urberville of value. (6)
6. Supposedly attracted to each other. (9)
7. More so than 20 without going to extremes. (5)
8. Sir Joseph Porter reckoned his by dozens. (9)
13. It makes cats faint. (9)
14. It falls hard. (9)
16. It sounds swell in the concert hall. (9)
17. The French leave a blue flame wavering on the torch. (8)
20. Happy about a story returned by the editor? (6)
22. Ruder German painter. (5)
24. Twenty years after he wrote it. (5)
25. A small plate of fish for the musician? (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

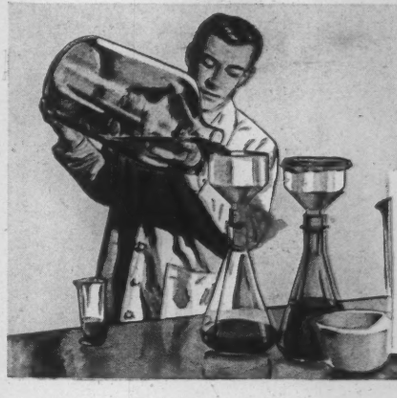
1. 14 down, 9. 27 down, 30. The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few.
9. See 1 across
10. Gag
11. Whistle
12. Eyrie
13. Blistered
15. Smarten
16. Panther
18. Panacea
20. Exhales
23. Testament
25. Clara
26. Air-vent
28. Oil
29. Owl
30. See 1 across

DOWN

1. Tablets
2. Entertain
3. Augment
4. Vagabondage
5. Saw
6. Tristan
7. Utter
8. Yielder
14. See 1 across
17. Half a loaf
18. Pitfall
19. Chateau
21. Heckler
22. Swallow
24. Shrub
27. See 1 across

(76)

Progress in fighting DIABETES



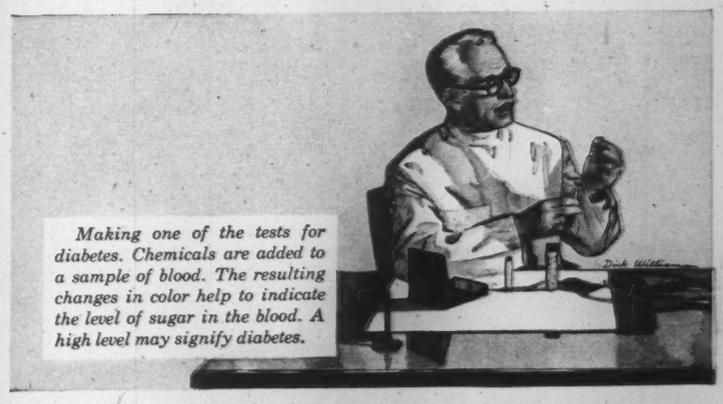
One of the final steps in the extraction of purified insulin from pancreas glands. Here a solution of insulin is being filtered. It is later adjusted to meet dosage requirements of individual patients.

What Medical Science is Doing...

Great advances have been made in controlling diabetes. The discovery of insulin in 1921 has led to a much greater life expectancy for the average diabetic today. For example, at age 40, the expectancy is more than twice what it was before insulin was developed.

Medical science is still on the march. It has developed different types of insulin. Some are quick acting with a short term of effectiveness, while others are slower acting but longer lasting. Recent research gives hope that there soon will be available a single insulin that combines both the rapid and more lasting effects. In many cases, this would mean better control of the disease.

In addition, it has been discovered that diabetes can be produced experimentally with a substance called *alloxan*, as well as by other means. This may shed new light on how and why the disease develops. Various studies, including research with radioactive isotopes, also offer hope for important advances in the treatment, and perhaps the prevention, of diabetes.



Making one of the tests for diabetes. Chemicals are added to a sample of blood. The resulting changes in color help to indicate the level of sugar in the blood. A high level may signify diabetes.

What You Can Do...

Recent surveys indicate that in addition to the thousands of *known* diabetics, other thousands of people in our country have diabetes and are unaware of it. So it is wise for everyone to keep alert for these warning signals — excessive thirst, hunger, or urination, continual fatigue, or loss of weight. It is important to see a doctor at once if any of these conditions appear.

Doctors recommend that everyone have an annual physical examination, *including tests for diabetes.* These tests are especially important for those who have diabetes in the family, those who are overweight, and those past 40.

While there is as yet no cure for diabetes, it can generally be controlled through insulin, diet, and exercise. By following the doctor's advice about keeping these three factors in proper balance, the diabetic can usually live a practically normal life.

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Tags:

What Women Want on Labels

by Harriet Parsons

DO TODAY'S WOMEN shoppers take the trouble to read labels? Indeed they do. A recent questionnaire sent by the Canadian Association of Consumers to its members shows that 100 per cent of the women replying want informative labelling of clothing and textiles.

But what is the information the women want on these labels? And why?

For years, women shoppers have been feeling disgruntled over many unhappy and disappointing results of their shopping expeditions:

The "good" dress that would scarcely reach the knees after it was sent to be cleaned.

The gay "wash" curtains that washed out to a pale nonentity.

The slips that were too skimpy over the hips.

The dress belts that could be neither washed nor dry-cleaned.

They have been exasperated, too, over the endless confusion of sizes. What is "medium"? Why can a woman be fitted in size 16 in the DeLuxe Salon while she may require a size 20 in the Budget Shop? How big is a 4-year, 6-year, 8-year size? (The only people who seem happy as a result of the confusion are the very young mothers who exclaim with innocent pride: "Can you imagine, my Johnny's just two—but he takes a four-year-old snowsuit!")

For all their grumbling, however, Canadian women have been curiously vague and inarticulate as to what might be done to remedy these unsatisfactory situations, until quite recently.

During the war, when goods were scarce and prices rose, women shoppers became increasingly aware of the importance of quality. And it was in response to widespread protests from the women against "degradation of quality" the the W.P.T.B. instituted identification labelling to protect the price-quality relationship.

Now, with all sorts of new textiles and new fabric finishes on the market, women are finding it more and more difficult to know what they are getting—and what they have a right to expect from the various fabrics in actual use. Hence the growing interest in labels, which is focussed in the C.A.C. questionnaire.

The results were tabulated for the C.A.C. in a report prepared by the Textile Committee of the Canadian Home Economics Association, under the chairmanship of Miss Jessie Roberts, textile expert in the Department of Household Economics, University of Toronto. They show that while many of the women are still pretty vague about what they want, (quite a number replied "Everything" when asked what garments or textiles needed labelling), there are many others who do know what commodities they feel should be labelled and what information the labels should contain.

Of those replying, the largest number felt that women's dresses (68.9 per cent) and children's clothes (64.5 per cent) needed labelling. Next in order came women's lingerie (59.1 per cent), blouses (49.5 per cent), men's shirts (45.7 per cent), work clothes (41.8 per cent), piece goods (47 per cent), sheets and pillow cases (26.3 per cent), towels (23.2 per cent) and blankets (21.5 per cent).

What women want on labels showed a greater degree of unanimity, with the information desired appearing in the following order:

	Of Those Replying per cent
Color Fastness	81.8
Shrinkage	79.5
Size Based on Measurement	74.9
Fibre Content	70.8
Laundering or Cleaning Instructions	37.2
Presence of Special Finishes (*e.g.* shrink resisting, crease-resisting, water-resisting, etc.)	13.9
Grading	8.9

The garments or textiles which the women said they felt most required labelling were:

	Of Those Replying per cent
Sheets and Pillow Cases	26.3
Towels	23.2
Blankets	21.5
Women's Clothes—Dresses	68.9
Blouses	49.5
Lingerie	59.1
Children's Clothes	64.5
Men's Clothes—Shirts	45.7
Work Clothes	41.8
Piece Goods	47.0

The women were emphatic that sizes should be standardized according to measurement and should be uniform regardless of make. They urged that better quality threads be used for the stitching of garments. They reiterated the complaint that unsatisfactory backing was still used for many dress belts. They suggested that washing instructions, taking into consideration belts, buttons and shoulder pads, should be included with each garment. They asked that the danger of fire should be indicated on flammable fabrics, such as brushed rayons.

In concluding their report, the Textile Committee pointed out the need for widespread educational work among women on textiles. As the mass of women, not just the enlightened few, become more intelligent about textiles—and know what they want to know—then the manufacturers will be much more inclined to provide the information requested, they pointed out. The final result of this wider and more intelligent interest will be a better market for Canadian goods—with fewer disgruntled customers.

A FLOWER, *fruit and grain centerpiece gives a seasonal and festive air to the Autumn table. It is arranged in two criss-crossed straw mats rolled up to simulate a horn of plenty open at both ends. Linen cloth cross-barred with open stitchery.*

FOOD:

Never Hurry a Cake

IN A SENSE, cakes, pies and pastries have fallen into low regard because they supply little if any of the vitamins essential for daily nutrition. The tendency for anyone with a sweet tooth is to eat more of these delectables and ignore some of the more nutritionally important foodstuffs. This is especially true of the younger set. Many pediatricians claim that if infants and young children never tasted concentrated sweets in any form they would (a) never hanker for it, (b) never have much trouble with dental caries and (c) their diet would be almost ideal.

The only conclusion then is that the adult introduces the child to the sweet and, from there on, has to assume the responsibility for attendant troubles.

The Rugged Life

Our ancestors wouldn't care very much for today's haughty attitude towards baked goods since they pioneered a vast territory on a diet abundant in starch. Johnny (journey) cake, cookies, crullers, crackling bread made up a good proportion of the fare necessary for a rugged life.

This isn't, of course, the whole picture. We have to keep in mind that the food they ate and the soil it was grown in teemed with all the elements essential to good nutrition. Wheat for flour was ground at the local grist mill and returned for use complete with wheat germ. The ever-present cottage cheese dish insured the calcium content of the diet. The protective B vitamins in fresh pork and chicken kept neuroses and other ills at bay. No pills for them—just sulphur and molasses in the spring for a pick-up and starter.

We still feel that pies and cakes have a place in our own dietary—not to the exclusion of the essential foods, of course, but to add a psychological lift to the well planned diet. The ingredients used are wholesome and nutritious and, when consumed in moderation, can not be considered harmful.

Advice to Beginners

Cake baking has always been a source of pride to the cook-in-chief and rightly so since leavened mixtures, (yeast doughs and cake batters) are the most exacting of all cooking techniques. Actually it is pure chemistry and because of this it's just as well not to fool around with recipes unless you're a seasoned hand at baking or thrive on trial and error procedures.

In the advice-to-beginners column we would include the injunction to never, never hurry—cakes do not respond to swift and slipshod treatment. Not that cake-making is a lengthy procedure, but one should work uninterrupted if possible and heed all directions regarding size of pans, oven temperatures, mixing time and so forth. Nobody really ever "rattled up" a good cake in a few minutes (cake mixes excluded). That old piece of wisdom which holds that "quality is never born of haste" is still applicable.

Accompaniment

A fine cake to serve with well chilled preserves, warm baked apples or "sass" is this chocolate chip cake. It can be baked either in a loaf or a flat oblong tin; left uniced and sprinkled with confectioner's sugar, or topped

EVELEIGH • DAIR

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the editors and management of Saturday Night for the privilege of having participated as design consultants in a great adventure in Canadian publishing

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that they have joined forces with Ben Cossman, outstanding creative publicist, in the establishment of an advertising agency whose objective and purpose is to respond to the needs of contemporary Canadian advertisers who require an agency conscious of its creative obligations.

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with a rich fudge frosting for special occasions.

Chocolate Chip Cake

½ cup shortening at room temperature
1 cup granulated sugar
½ tsp. vanilla
2 eggs well beaten
⅛ ounce package semi-sweet chocolate grated
¼ cup grated orange rind
2 cups sifted pastry flour
¼ tsp. salt
1 tsp. soda
1 cup sour milk or buttermilk

Cream shortening, add sugar and vanilla and work until light and fluffy. Add eggs and beat thoroughly. Add grated chocolate and orange rind. Mix in sifted dry ingredients alternately with sour milk. Pour into greased waxed-paper-lined 9-inch square pan or oblong 11 x 7 x 1½" pan. Bake in moderate oven 350 deg. F. for 45-50 minutes.

Note—Grate chocolate on coarse grater or chop fairly fine, but avoid having the pieces too small.

Parisian Cake Tarts

Line 1 dozen fluted tart tins about 3" in diameter with flaky pastry. Spread 1 teaspoon blackcurrant jam on bottom (or any kind of jam). Preheat oven to 375 deg. F.

Make up 1 package of white cake mix according to directions. Using tart tins this size you will have enough cake batter left to make 8 medium sized cup cakes so oil muffin tins or line with paper baking cups. Spread about 2 teaspoons cake batter over jam in tart tins and bake in 375 deg F. oven for 20-25 minutes, or until the cake is baked and pastry lightly browned.

In the meantime put the remaining cake batter in prepared tins in coldest place in refrigerator and hold until tarts are baked. Cool oven to 325 deg. F. or whatever temperature recommended by manufacturers for cupcakes. Bake 15-20 minutes.

Butter Frosting

Cream 2 tbsp. soft butter or margarine. Add 1 tsp. almond extract and 1 cup sifted confectioner's sugar gradually, continuing to cream. Add 2 tbsp. cream and beat until light and creamy.

Spread on cake part of tarts. Use remaining frosting for cupcakes. This is sort of a dual-purpose recipe and a little different. You can devise all sorts of combinations of jams and icings—orange marmalade and orange icing, strawberry jam and strawberry icing.

You really have a hybrid form of French pastry in this tart which would hold its own on any tray of assorted pastries.

■ For easy measuring of shortening or butter cut a hard pound of fat exactly in half and mark the rest of the pound down the scale to the last sixteenth. Simply a case of cutting off a slice when required and the knowledge that: ½ of the pound equals 1 cup in measurement; ¼ lb. equals ½ cup or 8 tbsp.; ⅛ lb. equals ¼ cup or 4 tbsp.; 1/16 lb. equals 2 tbsp.

the lighter side

Big, Rugged and Awkward

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THE OTHER evening I was listening idly while the head of a model agency described over the radio the qualifications necessary for the ideal female model. In the middle of the discussion he threw off casually,

"The ideal male is big, rugged and awkward."

He didn't enlarge on this but went on to a discussion of the place of the mature female type in professional modelling. I stopped listening at this point because I am a mature female type myself and I can remember when the ideal male wasn't big, rugged and awkward. He was medium height, ice-smooth and as graceful as a cat. He was in fact Mr. Rudolph Valentino.

In those days Gary Cooper was probably a big, rugged awkward extra on the lots. One can imagine him standing somewhere in the shadows hungrily watching Rudolph Valentino and Natascha Rambova execute a Spanish tango on the set; then shaking his head hopelessly and wandering off, perhaps tripping over an electric cable and upsetting the camera. "God!" the camera-men probably muttered, "Imagine that guy thinking he would ever get anywhere in the movies!"

However that was a long time ago. If Rudolph Valentino were alive today he is the one who would be left standing in the shadows; waiting, perhaps, his chance to go on as an extra in a Cuban revolutionary mob scene and in the meantime watching Gary Cooper or James Stewart or Van Johnson and envying the calculated skill with which they dance all over their partners' feet.

THE TREND is obvious enough. The question — which my radio authority merely touched on and then slid away from—is, what is being done to develop the new Ideal Male?

There should be, in the first place, charm schools for male aspirants. The applicants would have to be carefully selected for not every male can be naturally big and rugged any more than every female can be a perfect size fourteen. As in the feminine charm schools, a certain amount of natural equipment is a prerequisite. From this point on it's just training.

The actual training of the new male ideal presents any number of fascinating problems. Classroom instructions would probably run something like this:

"Now this morning we're going to take up Poise, Personality and Posture. All right, on your heels, chin down, hands in your pockets. Fine. Now it's like this—you come in and there's a big cocktail party and you don't know anybody present. For a special handicap there's a short flight of steps leading into the living-room. Now let's see you come in—uh-uh, that won't do. You don't just come down the steps, you *fall* down. Now try again, starting from your entrance . . . . One, two, three, Boomp! That's better but I think we'd better run through it again, this time without the handrail . . .

"ALL RIGHT, all set. Now you're down the stairs and you've picked yourself up and are being introduced to our Miss Macomber. Uh-uh; you don't stride up, you slouch, or else you sidle. O.K. Miss Macomber, Mr. Slipkin, Mr. Slipkin, Miss Macomber. Try to shake hands with her . . . No, no, the left hand. Remember you've never met her before, in fact you've never met any girl before, and you've got to seem embarrassed. Only take it easy and natural, more like Jimmie Stewart . . . That's better, I can see you've got a lot of talent.

"Now try lighting Miss Macomber's cigarette for her . . . Uh-uh, that won't do, your lighter isn't supposed to work first time or you're going to miss your laugh. Fumble it, man, fumble it . . . That's better. Now you step sideways and knock over the standing ash tray . . . right there beside you, that's what it's there for. Fine. You've got a lot of natural coordination you'll have to watch out for, so don't be discouraged if it doesn't come easy right away.

"Now we'll run through the routine all over again, right from the start. And this time see if you can end up by setting fire to Miss Macomber's hair . . . "

SO FAR, it must be admitted, the new male idea has failed to sweep the country.

Certainly he doesn't exist anywhere in the field of public life. Henry Wallace, who is big and rugged and as awkward as a cut finger probably comes closest to realizing the type. A little over a year ago, Mr. Wallace was the male ideal of a rather special group, but their enthusiasm seems to have died down and now we hear very little about him any more.

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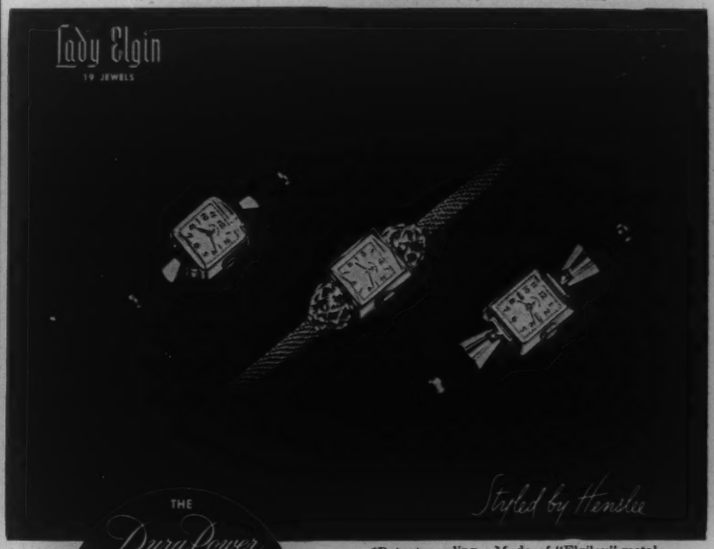

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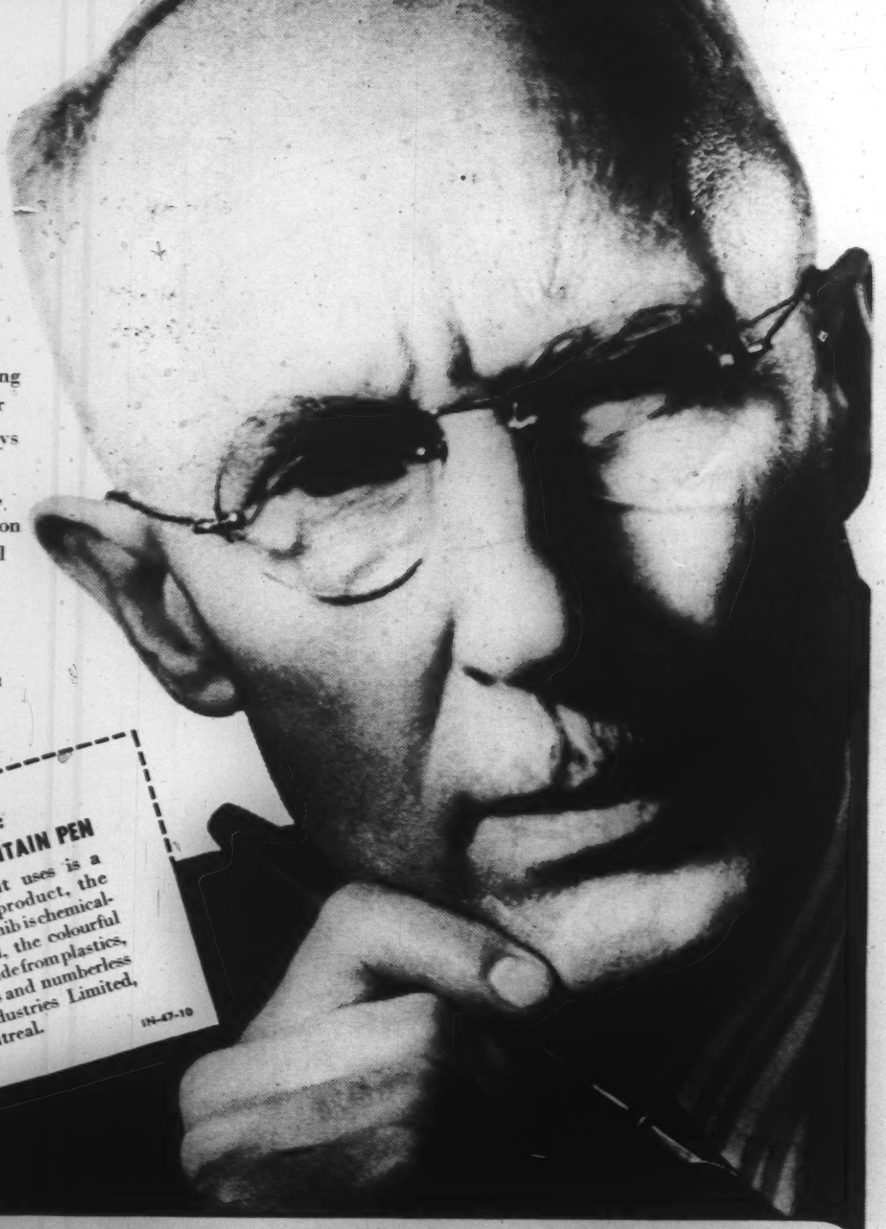
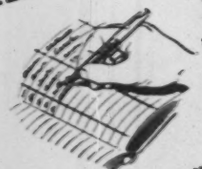
Yes, chemistry has a high rating in the fields of utility and beauty . . . with the C-I-L oval as symbol of an organization devoted to serving Canadians through chemistry.





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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Will Devaluation Correct Our Trade Unbalances?

If It Does, Any Temporary Disadvantages Will Be More Than Worth While

by Michael Barkway

IT'S ASSUMING a good deal to talk about a "new era" for Canada's foreign trade. What government officials and economic experts hope is that the new trade currents started by devaluation will correct the unbalances which have dogged us ever since the war, that the steady deficit with the U.S. and the unvarying surpluses with the sterling area may be brought into more manageable proportions. It's a hope so great that temporary inconveniences on the way seem worth while. But it's still a long-term hope and not a short cut to prosperity.

Canada is seeking her economic salvation on the foundation of a healthy world economy, not from quixotic motives but because that is the only enduring foundation for our prosperity. But the chances of reaching this goal are still precarious. Two things above all are necessary, and Canada cannot do very much about either of them.

It is essential, first, that the United Kingdom should succeed with the effort she has started by devaluing the pound so drastically. She can only win success the hard way. What matters is that the British people should accept a rigid deflation which will keep wages, profits and prices down. Prices are the important thing, because the British have got to sell their goods in dollar markets. It is not so much an increase in exports as a diversion of exports that is needed.

Nearly Balanced

Britain very nearly balanced her trade account last year. She's producing almost enough to pay for what she buys. But not from the dollar area, and it is her balance with the dollar area which has got to be righted by 1952 when Marshall Aid comes to an end.

The second essential, as the experts see it here, is that the United States should maintain a high level of business activity. Unless the U.S. is prosperous she does not import, and unless she is ready to buy from the sterling area and from all the rest of the world, including us, all efforts to restore world trade will be in vain.

Canada is already buying more British goods than the United States is. In the overall picture the increase of British exports to the U.S. is the most important single factor. But Canada could, and hopes to, take a great many more too.

Forecasts of how much devaluation of the pound may increase sales here are little more than guesswork, but a tentative figure would put our imports from Britain at $180 millions in the first half of next year compared with $163 millions in the first half of 1949. If the U.K. is to have any hope of "closing the gap" with Canada by 1952 this increase would have to show a mounting curve from mid-1950 on.

Gradual Increase

But devaluation is a fast wasting asset. It provides a real boost at the beginning, but prices have a way of finding their way back to the same general level. However rigorous and successful the British Government may be in its anti-inflation measures, some gradual increase in British prices seems almost inevitable, and it will probably be matched by a gradual fall in American prices. The wise businessman will regard the price advantage of devaluation as an advantage which is liable to diminish with every month that passes from now on. For the British exporter trying to sell in the North American market or the Canadian exporter trying to sell in the United States market, the time to profit is now, because no one can tell how long the present price advantage will last.

If sterling countries are to have any chance of closing the dollar gap by 1952, it is clear—and Sir Stafford Cripps has always said as much—that it can only be by maintaining a strict control of imports from dollar sources. The very most we can hope for is that Britain will be able to pay for the goods she must have from North America. It is reasonable to hope that we can keep the British market for our wheat, base metals, some wood products and possibly a few other minor items. Without them British production would be handicapped or curtailed. But it would be silly to look to Britain for much, if any, expansion of our exports. The most important place to look for that is to the United States.

U.S. Earnings

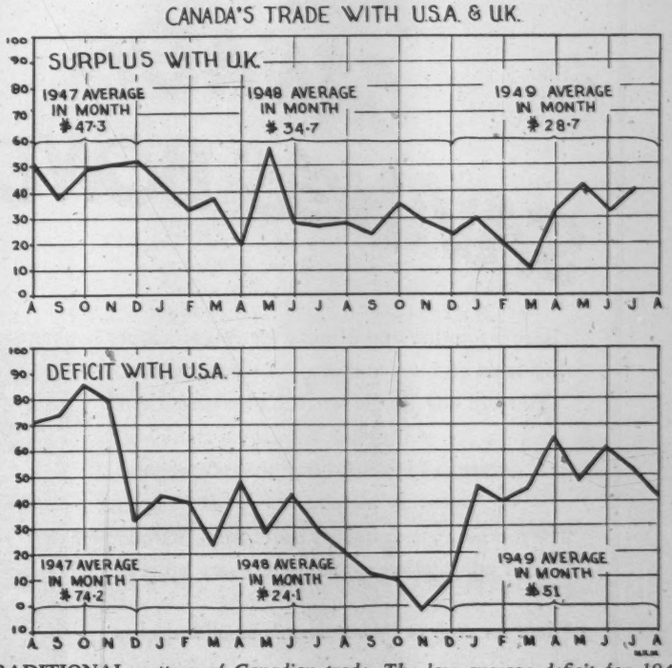
The devaluation of the Canadian dollar will not bring any sudden increase in Canada's earnings of U.S. dollars. If exporters decide, as the newsprint industry has done, not to reduce prices, they will not earn any more U.S. dollars, though their profits in Canadian dollars will go up. If they decide to cut prices so as to get into a more competitive position in the U.S. market, they will have to increase their sales by more than 10 per cent before they earn more U.S. dollars.

But what the government is looking for is a continuation of the trend already developing since the war for Canadian producers to look to the United States market. The farmer is likely to be more inclined to raise cattle for the U.S. market now he knows he can get an extra 10 per cent in Canadian dollars for his meat. Similarly other producers are expected to adapt their products to U.S. needs, with the new chance of better profits there.

The most obvious obstacles in the way are tariffs. Agricultural products also run into another snag in the U.S. system of floor prices. Whenever abundant domestic production coupled with Canadian imports threatens to send the price of a particular product below the level at which the U.S. Government has undertaken to support it (as happened with potatoes last year) there is likely to be restriction, one way or another, on the Canadian imports. With this exception the U.S. tariffs on Canadian raw materials are not generally very serious. The trouble arises over manufactured goods.

Some time next year the so-called "third round" of tariff negotiations is expected to start, and the main line of advance Canada looks for is in the field of manufactured goods. Newsprint and pulp enter the U.S. duty-free. Fine papers do not. Base metals in refined state have to pass only a fairly reasonable tariff. Manufactures of the same metals meet a prohibitive rate of duty. Plastics are not provided for in the current U.S. tariff schedule,

HAROLD WILSON *of U.K. Board of Trade. Key man in export drive.*


CANADA'S TRADE WITH U.S.A. & U.K.
SURPLUS WITH U.K.
1947 AVERAGE IN MONTH $47·3
1948 AVERAGE IN MONTH $34·7
1949 AVERAGE IN MONTH $28·7
DEFICIT WITH U.S.A.
1947 AVERAGE IN MONTH $74·2
1948 AVERAGE IN MONTH $24·1
1949 AVERAGE IN MONTH $51
A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A

TRADITIONAL *pattern of Canadian trade. The low average deficit for 1948 reflects lifting of embargo on cattle sales. Figures are in millions of dollars.*

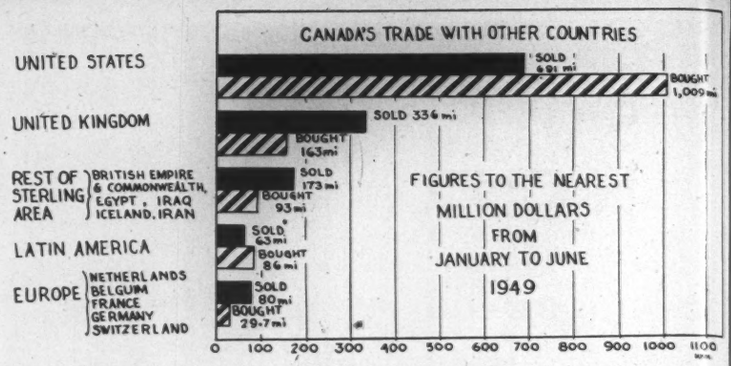
and the customs officers may classify them as anything at all. Chemicals are in almost as bad a situation. The possibilities which might be opened up for Canadian industry by a new round of tariff cuts on manufactured goods are very considerable. We earned $46 million U.S. in the first half of this year by selling farm implements (which go in duty-free) south of the border. If Canadian industry were given a similar chance in other lines it might do as well.

Balance Unchanged

But there is no expectation here of any sudden or dramatic increase of exports to or decrease of imports from the United States. Consumer demand for goods containing a high U.S. content may be expected to slacken off a little, particularly where sterling area goods are available to take their place. Sterling area products should be fully competitive in price and if they are sent in this direction, there is no reason why we shouldn't start buying East African coffee (as we did before the war) instead of South American; West Indian grapefruit instead of Californian; and English electrical equipment, generators, engines, etc., instead of American. The challenge is to the sterling area governments and producers to see that their goods are so competitive in price and quality that the Canadian consumer will prefer them to the American. The Canadian Government will give sterling goods every chance at the consumer's choice.

Whatever switch we can accomplish in this way will help the general trade and exchange position. But more than half our imports from the U.S. come under the two headings: iron and its products, and non-metallic minerals and their products. In so far as these are manufactured goods or capital equipment the U.K. may now be able to compete. But in so far as they are raw materials or parts for Canadian industry the Government's system of import controls has probably cut them back as far as is possible without restricting the operations of Canadian business. Although no figures are available, Mr. C. D. Howe claims that the U.S. content of Canadian manufactures has been substantially reduced since November 1947. Certainly the restrictions on import of primary steel are designed to ensure that no one spends U.S. dollars on steel which he could get from Canadian mills.

In the basic imports of coal and steel the United Kingdom is shipping us what it can; but the amounts are a tiny proportion of Canadian requirements.


CANADA'S TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES
UNITED STATES
SOLD 691 mi
BOUGHT 1,009 mi
UNITED KINGDOM
SOLD 336 mi
BOUGHT 163 mi
REST OF STERLING AREA
BRITISH EMPIRE & COMMONWEALTH, EGYPT, IRAQ ICELAND, IRAN
SOLD 173 mi
BOUGHT 93 mi
LATIN AMERICA
SOLD 63 mi
BOUGHT 86 mi
EUROPE
NETHERLANDS BELGIUM FRANCE GERMANY SWITZERLAND
SOLD 80 mi
BOUGHT 29.7 mi
FIGURES TO THE NEAREST MILLION DOLLARS FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1949
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100

Frightening Influence

The U.S. steel strike has emphasized the frightening influence of U.S. business conditions on the rest of the world. It was not only undiplomatic, it was unfair and unjust, for British politicians to try to blame the U.S. for the falling-off in sterling area exports earlier this year. But it is true that the United States does not import except when it is prosperous. It is just as important for Canada that it should import from the sterling area as that the sterling area should import from us, because if we do not buy from the sterling area, the sterling area will not be able to buy from us the things which we cannot sell in the United States.

So the two essential preconditions for improved trade at the beginning of this article ought perhaps to have been put in the opposite order. If the United States maintains a high level of business activity then the sterling area will have a chance to balance its dollar account. If, having that chance, it takes advantage of it by keeping prices down and selling vigorously in dollar markets, then we may really be approaching a new era in Canadian trade.

(It is proposed in an early issue to examine in this space what the U.K. market means to Canada. The question is whether we could "get by" through a trade deal with the United States which would remove our dependence on the British market. If we could, then the basis of the argument above is false. If we could not, it is important that we should know it.)

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Oil, Gas Pose Questions For Alberta's Future

Marketing Problems, Export And Domestic, Loom Big In Remaking Economy

by **Basil Dean**

ALBERTA is on the way up. On that, just everybody is agreed — especially the people of Alberta. What seems to be in some doubt, however, is how far and fast the province can pursue its upward course and, indeed, in which direction "up" lies.

The oil which was discovered at Leduc in February, 1947, started a revolution in the province's economy. It, and subsequent discoveries in adjacent fields, add up to an estimated potential of 1,000,000,000 (one billion) barrels, and foreshadow a possible ultimate recovery of perhaps 5,000,000,000 barrels. No other single oil discovery in North America in recent years has been as big.

The immediate beneficiary has been the Provincial Government, which this year will collect about $20,000,000 from the sale of Crown lands to exploration companies and from royalties on recovered oil. That $20,000,000 is about one-third of the total Provincial budget, and in times of rising administrative costs it has saved Premier Ernest Manning and his Social Credit followers from the necessity of considering such unpleasant measures as a general sales tax or similar ways of raising provincial revenue. As such things go in 1949, Alberta is a low-tax area.

Pouring In

But Alberta hasn't quite got used to the idea of money pouring in in this fashion. (It isn't very long since the province had to default on its bonds.) For the time being, the Provincial Government is dealing with these additions to its revenue by pretending that they don't exist; by budgeting for much lower incomes and then, when the Provincial Treasury closes its books for the year several million dollars to the good, expressing innocent surprise and pleasure.

The oil companies themselves, meanwhile, are caught in a different kind of dilemma. At the moment, they have more oil than they know what to do with: more oil, that is, than can be sold in the accessible markets. Generally speaking, Alberta oil can be sold nowhere except on the prairies. Vancouver gets its oil by tanker; Eastern Canada depends on American fields closer at hand. Alberta oil development has to surmount a serious problem of transportation.

In the absence of pipe-lines, oil leaves the Alberta fields by rail, which, for anything beyond a few hundred miles, is prohibitively expensive. In its own bailiwick, any oilfield can depend

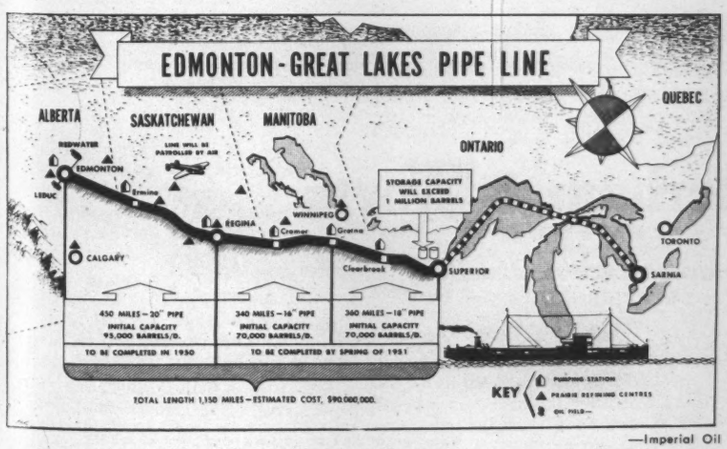
E. C. MANNING: *not used to it yet.*

on a safe market; but when it tries to reach markets farther away, it runs into a double disadvantage. Its own transportation costs rise sharply, and where it is reaching into territory already covered by other fields, the costs of its competitors grow less and less the nearer the markets are to those fields. There comes a point where it is impossible to compete.

The partial cure for this is to build pipelines; and pipelines are indeed being built. One is already under construction to Regina, where there are good refinery facilities, and Ottawa has just given the go-ahead for an extension of this line to Superior, Wis., thus providing a pipe-line connection to the Great Lakes. Even so, nobody expects Alberta oil to be sold in quantity in Eastern Canada so long as it has to compete on even terms with oil from American fields which are closer to the market.

The only solution that seems to make any economic sense at all is that Alberta oil should be marketed *on both sides of the border* within the area where it could compete favorably with oil from other fields. In this way, the sale of Canadian oil for American dollars would partially offset — and, ultimately, more than offset — our dollar outlay for American oil imports.

But will the U.S. consent to such an arrangement? Exploration has been extensive south of the border, too: some experts think that the U.S. has a surplus producing capacity, just as it had before the war. There may be strong opposition to large-scale imports of Canadian oil—especially since within five years Alberta expects to be



—Imperial Oil

Sometimes the fire wins

Fires seldom rage unchecked for want of efficient fire-fighting methods. Certainly, Canadian firemen are not lacking in efficiency and heroism. How is it then, that sometimes the fire wins?

Look at it another way. How can the insured party lose? First, if there is under-insurance on the building. Secondly, if there is no provision to safeguard against loss from business interruption while rebuilding, intangible losses may influence adversely the decision to re-enter business. Either way, fire has claimed another victory.

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producing more than the normal Canadian demand.

Mixed up with Alberta's oil resources are immense reserves of natural gas. The province has coasted happily on the comfort of these gas reserves for decades: it still costs no more than about $10 to heat the average home in Calgary for the month of February, and less for other months. Gas with a heating capacity of 1,000,000 British thermal units per 1,000 cubic feet sells, for domestic use, at about 30 cents per 1,000 cu. ft.—the equivalent of coal at $4 a ton.

The province used 37,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas last year and withdrew altogether from the fields — including gas wasted, or used for repressuring, during the recovery of oil — between 50 and 60 billion cubic feet. The best estimate of known reserves is 4,261 billion cubic feet, or at least 80 years' supply: and the potential is probably six or seven times that amount.

The question is whether these reserves constitute a disposable surplus which can be put to other uses; and, if so, to what uses it can be put.

—National Film Board

THE FIRST *oil is mixed with spent acid and burned out the flare pipe.*

Several private interests are anxious to build pipelines and export some of this gas elsewhere—to the rest of the prairies, as far east as Winnipeg, to Vancouver and to such American cities as Spokane and Seattle. Present projects would require about 80,000,000,000 cubic feet a year.

There are two catches in this. One is the problem whether Alberta can afford, in its own interest, to let so much gas leave the province; the other is the probable effect of a third great natural resource, Alberta coal. For the time being, the Provincial Government is being cautious; it says that known reserves are not big enough to justify export, and has refused the necessary permission.

There has been a good deal of criticism of this decision. The exploration interests point out that fields at present developed are more than enough to supply existing demand within the province, and that nobody is going to spend money looking for gas unless he is sure of finding a market for it. Therefore, they say, the province's decision has had the effect of restricting exploration at a time when circumstances demand as much exploration as possible.

On the other hand, there is a body of opinion which considers that the proper way to exploit the gas resources, however big they are, is to induce industry to come to Alberta and use them on the spot. Such proposals, however, run into the difficulty of high freight costs and the difficulty of reaching the concentrated consumer markets, and no great industrial invasion of Alberta is in sight yet.

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The year was 1866...

. . . the leaders in Canada's confederation movement met in London and argued a knotty problem: *what to name the new nation.* "Colony" fell far short of suiting the temper of Canadian thinking. It is recorded that Sir Leonard Tilley of New Brunswick finally pointed out the aptness of the biblical quotation:

"He shall have dominion also from sea to sea."

There is a lesson for every Canadian in this story from the past. By the very origin of the name, "Dominion" can never mean "domination." "Domination" would never be accepted by Canadians. But the Dominion of Canada is the Dominion of a free people . . . men and women who are privileged to express their will through the ballot box.

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Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832
Gooderham & Worts Mill in foreground

That "Agitator Fellow"

Top Man of Canada's Steel Workers is Organizer, Negotiator, Administrator.

by Miller Stewart

DURING the negotiations that led up to the big 1946 Stelco strike in Hamilton, a prominent layman of the United Church arranged a buffet supper to which were invited the Hamilton clergy, the city's leading laymen and a number of the labor men who were negotiating. One well-known preacher with his leading elder got into a long and discursive discussion on religious education with a handsome, substantial-looking citizen who showed a remarkable grasp of the subject. The reverend gentleman reluctantly closed the topic by remarking: "I'd like to continue the discussion but I really came here to meet that labor agitator fellow from Toronto, Millard. Can you point him out to me?"

The parson was talking to Millard himself. But his mistake was a natural one, for Charlie Millard is in appearance, manner and general attitude far removed from the popular conception of a labor leader.

C. H. MILLARD —J. S. Steele

Born at St. Thomas in 1896, Charles Hibbert Millard is the son of a carpenter, a trade which he practised himself. He received an elementary school and high school education. During the First World War he became a company sergeant-major before he was twenty. By the time of the Great Depression, he was an employer with a flourishing woodworking shop in Oshawa. This business succumbed to the times and Millard went to work for General Motors. He was president of Local 222, United Auto Workers CIO, when the Oshawa strike of 1937 broke out. His part in that memorable labor struggle led to a union executive job and he has been an executive ever since.

Now the National Director of the United Steel Workers of America and a member of their international board, Millard is also a vice-president of the Canadian Congress of Labor which he helped to form. Steel Workers' one hundred and sixty-five locals and forty thousand members make it one of Canada's largest unions and Millard's influence one of the greatest in Canadian labor. He has also served both the United Packinghouse Workers and the National Union of Shoe and Leather Workers in executive capacities.

Millard's rapid rise in the hierarchy of Canadian labor owes little to seniority and a great deal to his capacity as an organizer, negotiator and administrator. A major part of Millard's strength comes from his deep religious convictions, his passion for education (for himself and anybody he can influence) and an abiding faith in majority opinion. He is chairman of the Religion-Labor Foundation of Canada and a member of the Board of Evangelism and Social Service of the United Church of Canada.

Rugged Charm

There is a rugged charm about Millard's presentation of a case, often an unpopular case, that brings many a majority to his point of view. On his several appearances before Royal Commissions and Parliamentary Select Committees, Millard has always been most impressive for his serene composure, his skilful marshalling of facts and his ready and apt answers.

Unprofane, a non-smoker and a teetotaller, he has a most extraordinary respect for the opinions of others. A great discoverer and developer of leadership talent, Millard has surrounded himself with a staff of great variety and capacity and one which rarely hesitates to disagree with him on any issue. It will be most surprising if many of Canada's future labor leaders do not come from 11½ Spadina Road, Toronto.

At that address the Steel Workers along with other unions recently purchased an old mansion and remodelled it for office use. Apparently every change was discussed pro and con, all points of view expressed with no little heat and then voted upon. As someone said, "That way there is a majority behind every mistake."

A member of the National Council of the CCF, Millard has been a member of that party since its inception and devotes a great deal of himself to its service. Elected to the Ontario Legislature for West York in 1943 and 1948, he has taken a prominent part in the provincial legislature and typically has chosen education as his special field as opposition critic.

When his appointment as National Director of the Steel Workers comes up for ratification by ballot every two years, Millard has always dismayed his supporters by refusing to campaign for the post. "If they want me, they'll elect me. If they don't, I'm still a good carpenter," he says.

Perhaps to satisfy himself on that last point, the Millards have just completed a new home at Thistletown on which Millard did a good deal of the work himself.

business angle

They Catch Too Many Fish

YES, MOST OF US worry these days. If it isn't one thing it's another. But did you ever hear of fishermen worrying? Worrying because they were catching too many fish? Admittedly it's strange but that's actually the situation today at many commercial fishing areas on the Great Lakes, and it makes a nice change from strikes and trade crises to take a look at it.

It's the use of nylon for fish nets that's doing it. Nylon nets catch more fish—a lot more fish—than linen or cotton ones. It's not that fish like to be caught in nylon nets; it seems that they just can't see the nets and walk right into them. One fisherman on Lake Erie reports astonishingly that his 15 boxes of nylon nets catch 300 pounds of whitefish against 30 pounds for the same number of cotton and linen nets. Another says that six or eight nylon nets bring in as many fish as eighty or ninety of the old ones did.

Yet the fishermen didn't buy nylon fish nets to catch more fish. Their purpose was to have longer-lasting nets. The people who make nylon had sold the fishermen on the proposition that nylon would save them money because it was rot-proof, would not mildew, and didn't have to be dried after use. The fact that nylon nets are less visible in water than cotton and linen ones, and thus deceive the poor fish, was an extra.

Now all the fishermen catching whitefish are getting nylon nets. They say they have to do so to be able to meet competition, but many of them are fearful that the result will be to destroy the whitefish and thus the business of catching them.

Fishing For Suckers

NYLON NETS aren't used for fishing for suckers in the United States, but some low-principled Canadian fishermen catch a lot just the same. Using as bait extremely high-pressure sales literature on doubtful mining and oil shares, they flood the U.S. mails with promises of fortunes overnight to all who will buy. And they reap a nice harvest, especially in periods when some particularly rich Canadian development like oil in Alberta has been getting wide attention across the border. Their operations give a black eye to the multitude of sound Canadian promotions, including mines and oils, which really offer excellent opportunities to U.S. investors, and in general lessen respect for Canada as a field for investment.

Attempts by U.S. authorities to check them have tended to be resented in Canada as infringing Canadian rights and likely to hamper legitimate U.S. investment in Canada. But the fact remains that Canada, as well as the U.S. victims, is harmed by this unsavory traffic. Really effective action by the Ontario Securities Commission, in whose jurisdiction most of the offences originate, or by the Canadian postal authorities, is long overdue.

An Offsetting Gain?

MAYBE WHAT we lose on the swings we'll make up on the roundabouts. That's the new thought in respect of the trade situation produced by the currency devaluations. At first the general assumption was that this country's relatively small devaluation (nine per cent) would place it at a serious trading disadvantage both in sterling area markets and in Canada's own home market, resulting in less productive activity and employment for Canadians.

That seemed to be what it all amounted to, for Canada. Other countries would find it a lot easier to sell goods to us, while we would find it much harder to sell to them. Not at all a cheerful prospect. Even a substantial improvement in Britain's trading position, with all that might mean to our future, would scarcely compensate for the immediate and serious hurt we might suffer.

Second thought suggests that while we may lose some trade because our dollar, though devalued, is still high in relation to the currencies of Britain and Europe, we shall have an offsetting gain, because the Canadian dollar and Canadian goods will now be cheaper for foreign buyers than U.S. dollars and goods.

The idea is that Europe will now buy from Canada a lot of goods that, but for Canadian devaluation, would have been bought from the United States. Also that Europe will push harder on exports to the United States than to Canada, since such exports will win higher-value dollars.

If this is what happens, it should ease the immediate situation for us. But the real question is whether or not the currency devaluations make for a lastingly better flow of trade between all the countries concerned, and promote the recovery of Britain and others now in dire straits economically.

by P. M. Richards

U.K. business

IN THE PILLORY STILL

IN THE WAKE of devaluation of the pound has come the demand that the British Government's expenditure on social projects shall be drastically cut. The whole conception of the "Welfare State" is under attack from economists in Britain who do not subscribe to the Labor Party claim that the Beveridge Plan is a working model of a sociological ideal.

Perhaps more disturbing are the criticisms from the people who hold the strings of the dollar purse in the U.S. Some American politicians are making a great deal of the picture of an indolent Briton being mothered by his welfare state while the U.S. taxpayer foots the bill. When the matter is thus personalized, the wider view of American aid is lost, and with an election coming up in the States, a change of heart could have far-reaching consequences.

The National Health Service is a big part of the British welfare program. It is probably the part that has brought the most benefit to the income groups on which the Labor Party relies for support. In spite of this, however, there are rumblings of discontent among some of the Party's supporters whose ideals of security and welfare have not been realized.

It is true that the health service is desperately short of equipment and personnel. But the Government argues that the chaotic conditions which have at times arisen have only proved how necessary a proper service is. Britons' enormous demand for spectacles and false teeth, now that they are available free, has become a subject for jest all over the world. But eyes were out of focus and teeth decayed before; only they went untended. If real suffering has not always been promptly relieved under the scheme, the sufferer (if statistically-minded) can ruefully reflect that 19,000 doctors and 9,000 dentists are not enough for a population of 50,000,000.

But (say the doctors as well as the public) where are the health centres—those models of preventive treatment, the foundation of the whole plan—that were to be a-building all over the country? The old system cannot be blamed for the lack of them. The Government answers, again: such capital projects are too costly for these times.

Yet in spite of the widespread criticisms of the expenditures and the shortcomings of the Welfare State, neither of the big political parties in the U.K. seems willing to go to the country at the forthcoming general election with the declared policy of reducing social services. The Government itself has felt obliged to confirm, since devaluation, that social security has come to stay.

THE COST OF WELFARE

THE LABOR GOVERNMENT has made an attempt to counter the accusations that it is engaged in profligate expenditure on "inessentials" when the nation is fighting for its economic survival. Critics in Britain have asked how the Government can justify an

LORD BEVERIDGE: *Plan man.*

estimate of £260 millions for the health services when the 1949/50 budget can be balanced only by what they call "penal" taxation. In the U.S. there have been raised eyebrows over the contradiction between the Labor Government's claim that Britain will recover the hard way, and its announced intention to continue costly welfare policies.

The Government has had to make some admissions. Dentists, for instance, had to be bribed into the health scheme with generous pay—some were found to be earning as much as £1400 gross a month after the first year of the scheme.

The Government's answer to the first objection takes account of the cost of illness. The National Health scheme takes about £260 millions, and this, the Government claims, is only about the same as the estimated cost of illness in lowering industrial production. And this does not count the lower productivity which results from poor health if the worker stays on the job.

It claims the Americans are misled in believing that social security in Britain is something for nothing, and the Government has support for this argument. Cripps has repeatedly stated that the services must be paid for by taxation, direct and indirect.

Britons are getting social security, but they have to sacrifice more material things in order to get it, and this doesn't look wholly like easy living at the expense of others.

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business briefs

■ Continuing the downward movement shown in July, factory shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles fell 20 per cent in August from the preceding month, but were 21 per cent above August last year. During the first eight months of this year, shipments advanced 15 per cent as compared with the similar period of 1948.

Shipments in August amounted to 20,475 units as compared with 25,383 in July and 16,959 in the corresponding month last year. The cumulative total for the eight months ending August was 185,973 units as against 161,247 in the like 1948 period.

■ Wholesale price levels of general building materials declined moderately between July and August, continuing a downward trend that has been uninterrupted since March, according to the price indexes compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Prices of residential building materials as a whole, which showed no change between June and July, also eased off slightly in August.

■ Carloadings on Canadian railways for the week ended September 24 totalled 85,985 cars, little changed from the 86,039 cars shown for the preceding week but down 5,417 cars or six per cent from last year's corresponding total of 91,402 cars.

Loadings in the eastern division amounted to 53,031 cars compared with 57,352 in the same week last year, off 7.5 per cent or 4,321 cars, while in the western division the volume was reduced to 32,954 cars against 34,050 cars a year earlier, a decline of 6.1 per cent.

REPORTS

■ A new issue of $3,250,000 **Canada Bread Co.** first mortgage bonds consisting of $600,000 3¼ per cent serial bonds due Oct. 1, 1950-59 inclusive and $2,650,000 4¼ per cent sinking fund bonds due Oct. 1, 1967 were offered last week by a syndicate headed by Dominion Securities Corp. and Cochran Murray and Co.

■ **Canadian National Railway's** operating revenues exceeded operating expenses in August by $1,049,000, comparing with a net revenue of $270,000 for the corresponding period a year earlier. Aggregate net revenue for the first eight months of 1949 totalled $2,395,000, and compares with $3,053,000 in the corresponding period of 1948.

■ **Provincial Paper Ltd.** is installing a second mill at Port Arthur. The company introduced a machine-coated paper into Canada two years ago, and feels that the high demand for this product justifies the $375,000 expenditure for the additional mill.

■ Net earnings of **The B. Greening Wire Co.** for year ended June 30, 1949, are reported at $278,331, or 48.8c a share on the capital stock. Profits are after all charges, including income taxes of $275,000 and, for the first time, provisions of $100,000 for pension fund and $50,000 for bad debts.

For the preceding fiscal year, net income of $275,163 was equal to 48.3c a share. Earned surplus at June 30, 1949, after dividend payments of $142,500, or 25c a share, was moderately higher at $1,260,371.

■ Donald W. Douglas, President of **Douglas Aircraft** of Santa Monica, Calif., told Canadian Car and Foundry Company officials in Montreal there is a "possibility" that the Douglas DC-3 transport plane — for 15 years one of the world's most widely-used aircraft—might be made in Canada.

To rumors that Canadian Car had earmarked five million dollars for manufacture of the plane at Fort William, Douglas made no comment.

APPOINTMENTS

■ Canadian National Railways announce the appointment of **James J. Behan** as General Superintendent of Transportation, with jurisdiction over the Western Region.

■ A shuffle last week in the big **H. R. MacMillan Export Co., Ltd.**, Vancouver, made B. M. Hoffmeister President of the company and Ralph M. Shaw Vice-president. H. R. MacMillan, former President, became Chairman of the Board, and W. J. Van Dusen Vice-chairman. The executive changes provided for the setting up of a financial and policy committee of the board of directors. President Hoffmeister was sales manager of one of the company's operating subsidiaries at the start of the late war. Joining the army, he rose to the rank of major-general while on combat duty in Italy.

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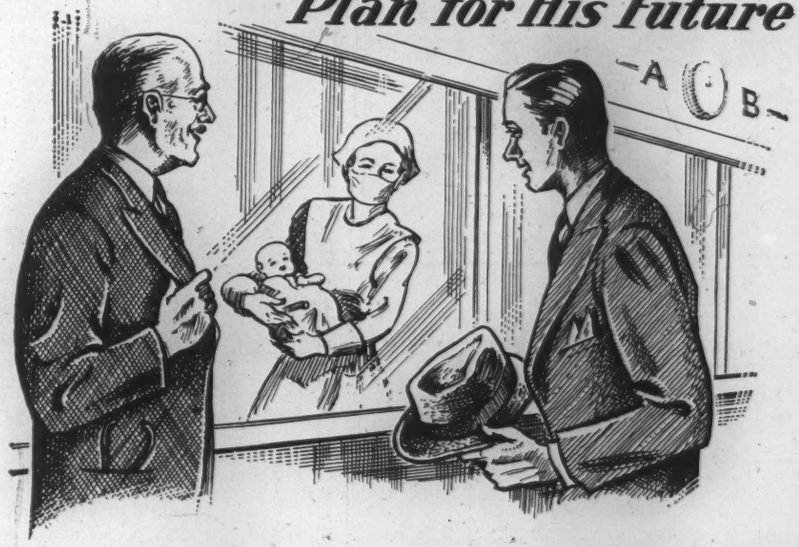

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Canadian business

The Economy

CANADIANS last week had pretty well accepted the prospect of a large increase in imports from the sterling area countries, selling here at new low prices made possible by those countries' currency devaluations. Consumers belonging to the low-income groups particularly liked the idea, but some remembered that they were also job-holders and reflected, as did producers, that these imports would mean a new price competition that might be hard to meet.

Day by day it became clearer last week that the big question in Canada's business outlook would be the level of production costs. If that level was so high as to make it impossible to meet the prices of devaluation-reduced imports, Canadian production of many goods would diminish, and so would the number of jobs. Export business, too, would be lost, not now primarily because of a shortage of dollars but because the wanted goods could be bought for less elsewhere.

The strike in U.S. steel plants, which annually supply about 1,000,000 tons to Canada, had not appreciably affected Canadian operations last week; most Canadian importers of steel had foreseen the strike and built up their stocks on hand. And steel was still coming in, though it was evident that it might be cut off at any moment. But both sides in the U.S. fight were reported as determined to hold out, and a strike lasting three or four weeks would progressively close many Canadian plants, a factor here being the proportion of U.S.-produced steel used in the individual Canadian operation.

All-over Canadian business continued to hold at a high level last week, but faced a future full of uncertainties. Hope was that the U.S. coal and steel strikes would be settled before they did too much harm, and that the 25-nation currency devaluations would result in revivifying depressed national economies and international trade.

AVIATION:

Jetliner

LAST WEEK Canadians looked up and saw a new future for themselves when A. V. Roe, Canada, Ltd. showed off their new "Jetliner" at Ontario's Malton airport. As reported earlier (SN Oct. 11). Canada and Britain have been taking over world leadership in the development of jet-propelled aircraft from the United States. Last week Torontonians had a look at what had been done. They saw results when the 60,000 lb. jet-propelled fledgling tried its wings. The plane is nearly 83 feet long and has a wing span of 98 feet. It can take 50 passengers 30,000 feet into the air, and carry them 427 miles in an hour. Given runways about 5,000 feet long, Victoria and St. John's have practically become neighbors.

NEWFOUNDLAND:

Unemployment

PREMIER SMALLWOOD and his cabinet sat for an entire day last week on the growing unemployment situation in Newfoundland. The loss of European markets for sulphite, due to the currency crisis, caused curtailment of work in the logging camps; the fishery in the Labrador region was poor; and the United States military bases, where several thousand Newfoundlanders are employed, announced re-

TO SIGNALIZE *the appearance of the first copy of the first redesigned* SATURDAY NIGHT, *as it came from the cutting machine at the printing plant of Consolidated Press in Toronto, directors and executives of the company gathered to autograph it for the company archives. Here Director N. A. Hyland appends his signature, while grouped around him are (left) Director R. A. Daly, R. M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President of the company, and (right) Director J. R. Meggeson.*

cently that 600 Newfoundland workers would be laid off soon on orders from Washington.

The picture was not too rosy from the economic standpoint, and even less so from a political one as far as the Government was concerned. Opponents of union with Canada now had some very effective ammunition.

INSURANCE:

Youthful Bad Driving

CARELESS DRIVING by young people adds more than $4,750,000 to the bill Canadian motorists have to pay each year for automobile insurance, according to H. G. Kemper, President of Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company. He said that drivers under 25 years of age have an accident record at least 50 per cent above the general average, and cited a recent Ontario study which revealed that drivers between the ages of 18 and 24 cause 83.3 per cent more highway fatalities than other people. Mr. Kemper advocated the teaching of safe driving in provincially-controlled schools throughout Canada, and claimed the cost would be saved in insurance premiums if it resulted in young drivers reducing their accident record to the general average.

FLAX:

Saskatoon Shutdown

ABOUT a month ago the new $2,000,000 vegetable oil plant operated in Saskatoon by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool was forced to shut down —lack of flax, the reason. Strong complaints were registered that hundreds of thousands of bushels of flax had been sent to Fort William for storage and that this flax was available to eastern mills but that, obviously, it was too costly to bring it back to Saskatchewan for processing. Plants at Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat were similarly affected.

This week, as new flax became available, the plant's wheels began to turn again but the prospect was that the short 1949 flax crop—not much over a million bushels—would be entirely inadequate to the mills' needs and that the linseed oil now going from Canada to New Zealand and to the paint trade would have to come from some other place than the West.

Mill operators believe the Wheat Board erred in allowing the 1948 crop to be stored, largely, at Fort William.

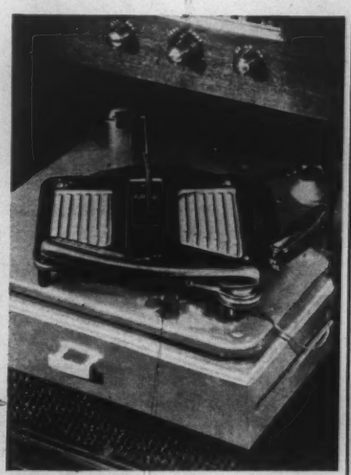
TRANSIT:

Border Cities' Loss

FRANK J. MITCHELL, President of the Border Transit Co. and the Peterborough Bus and Truck Services Ltd., died suddenly in Windsor on October 5. From 1925 to 1929 he was sales manager of the old Gotfredson Corp. He became President of it in 1929 when the company was reorganized as Gotfredson Ltd. and held this position until 1934 when he sold out his interest to associates.

new products

■ Were you wondering what use you could make of your old record player when everyone began making the new, long play records? You can relax now. Carbonneau Playsall is a light-weight gadget which, when attached to your record player, instantly



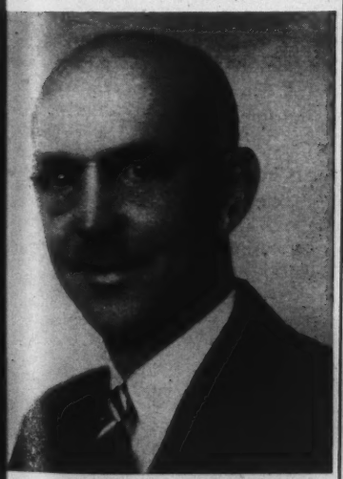
CONVERTER: *the new "Playsall"*

converts it into a three speed instrument able to play 33 1/3, 45, and 78 RPM records.

All you have to do is slip it over the phonograph spindle through one of two spindle holes. One hole is used for playing 33 1/3 RPM records, the other for playing 45 RPM records. When the unit is removed, standard 78 RPM records can be played as usual.

■ The Dress-O-Meter, which tells the outside temperature, and pictures the appropriate clothing, is being made in Chicago. It's designed for children who might take its admonition to "wear your rubbers" more seriously than they do that of their mothers.

PRUDENTIAL OF ENGLAND LEADERS CLUB PRESIDENT



JOHN W. CHITTICK

xteen consecutive years' membership in the udential of England Leaders Club has culinated in Mr. Chittick's achievement of the ice of Club President, through largest indidual volume of New Business (not including nsion Trust Business) ever secured by a nadian Representative in a Club Year. Mr. Chittick also had the honour of leading Canadians in the Company's List of Leadg Representatives, Overseas Branches for the ar 1948.

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A modernization program may demand more funds than are readily available from company resources. This problem may be aggravated by the need for increased working capital necessitated by higher costs of production and raw materials.

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NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 37½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class A shares of this Company payable December 1, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 1 1949.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 17½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class B shares of this Company payable December 1, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 1, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

KENNETH C. BENNINGTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Newmarket, Ontario,
September 28, 1949.

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U.S. business

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

GOLD MINERS in countries other than the United States will now get more money, in terms of their own currency, for their product than they did before the great wave of devaluation. The price in U.S. dollars, however, remains the same, the American Treasury is still paying $35 an ounce for gold, so whether or not the number of dollars realized from this source increases depends on whether or not the Americans buy more gold.

There were some fears that the devaluation of currencies, and the subsequent stimulation to gold miners or holders in devalued currency areas to step up their sales to the U.S., might flood the market and cause the U.S. treasury to reduce its purchases of the metal, or perhaps lower the price paid to foreign suppliers.

This digging gold out of the ground, in Canada for instance, and transporting it across the line to bury it again in the U.S. certainly presents a peculiar picture. Basically it is little more than another form of foreign assistance, for the gold in the cellars of Fort Knox is not much use to the Americans who have paid for it.

Less Gold Buying?

With this picture in mind, it seemed likely that the American gold buying would be subject to the same sort of trimming as were the ECA allowances. It becomes more difficult to be generous as the postwar wave of prosperity quietens down to a ripple. It seemed even more likely that devaluation of the currencies of the gold producers would provoke some kind of restrictive action on the part of the U.S. Treasury.

The Treasury, however, has different ideas. It appears willing to keep on buying gold as before, and does not expect that the Fort Knox hoard will increase any more rapidly than it has been doing. Though precise figures on the world's total hoard do not exist, it is commonly estimated that the Federal Reserve Board now holds about 65 per cent of it.

The Wall Street Journal argues that most countries now want to hang on to their remaining bullion to back their currency if they can possibly do so, and cites as an example the report that Italy recently purchased $100,000,000 worth of gold from the U.S.

It is difficult to do any forecasting on what effect the great devaluation will have on the amount of gold offered for sale in the U.S. The Americans may have bought up all the loose gold that is likely to be offered for sale, but the higher price, received in their own currencies, for gold sold to the U.S. may cause mining operators to increase their output by digging into less accessible areas. By the same token, sub-marginal mines, which could not be worked at the old price, may be returned to production, and add their output to the sales on the U.S. gold market. Gold production has always shown a sharp response to changes in the price offered for it.

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LUMBER MANUFACTURER writes: "Your adjuster has just finished checking up on 3 losses . . . left your draft for approximately $21,000. Policy has enabled us to sell some accounts in larger amounts."

CLOTHING MANUFACTURER writes: "Wish to acknowledge your draft in amount of $11,801.51 . . . payment on 2 accounts we thought well off. Have carried your policy over 25 years . . . relations always satisfactory."

HEATING WHOLESALER writes: "We thank you for cheque in settlement of claims on policy No. 141-183 . . . sincerely appreciate promptness and simplicity in handling."

LUMBER WHOLESALER writes: "... pleased to receive cheque in payment of loss sustained. Have had American Credit Insurance over 20 years . . . found it very helpful in sales."

YOUR ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE is one of your most valuable assets . . . should be protected at ALL times. Business history has shown that despite credit ratings . . . diligent investigation . . . past records of payment . . . UNFORESEEABLE EVENTS frequently turn GOOD CREDIT RISKS into BAD DEBT LOSSES.

With American Credit insurance, you know your profits are safe. If your GOOD CUSTOMERS become involved or fail, you are protected. AMERICAN CREDIT PAYS YOU WHEN YOUR CUSTOMERS CAN'T. You may select coverage for all accounts . . . a selected group . . . or just one account. Your policy also enables you to get cash for past-due accounts.

Many policyholders have found American Credit Insurance an aid to sales. Some were able to take on accounts formerly turned down because of their *risky size* rather than their *risky nature*. Some found they could increase lines of credit without the hazard of high concentration of risk in one, two or a few accounts.

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J. F. McFadden
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SATURDAY NIGHT National Round-up

—Capital Press

FOR THE FIRST TIME *in her history, Canada has a permanent home for her Prime Ministers. Overlooking the Ottawa River and the Gatineau countryside, "24 Sussex Street" (once a private home) is to be completely renovated.*

QUEBEC:

No Great Hurry

LIBERALS, without a permanent leader since July, are in no hurry to call a convention. To hold one in the fall, they say, would be bad timing. There is also another reason: good leaders are hard to find.

Out of 92 seats in the Quebec Legislature, Liberals hold but eight. Obviously, a new leader's task would not be easy. That's why many shy away from the post.

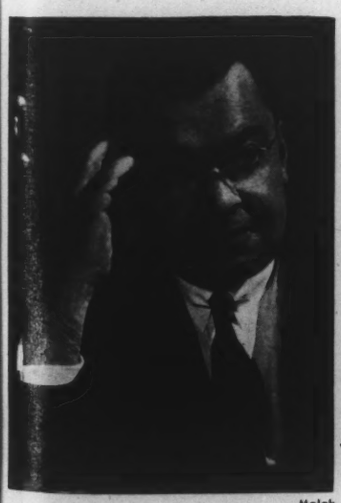
Actually there is no immediate hurry. It is most unlikely that Mr. Duplessis will call a general election before 1951. And if a new Liberal leader is chosen early next year—May is the most likely month—he will still have plenty of time to visit every county in the province and to familiarize himself with the duties of a party chief.

Furthermore, Senator Adelard Godbout's choice of an interim leader has been a fortunate one. George C. Marler, M.L.A. for St. George-Westmount, did well during the last session. A notary by profession and perfectly bilingual, he is liked by his followers and respected by his opponents.

ONTARIO:

Liberal Leader?

PROVINCIAL politics present a peculiar position at the moment in that the main centre of interest is a man who has no direct connection with it, roly-poly Hon. Paul Martin, Dominion Minister of Health and National Welfare.



—Malak

HON. PAUL MARTIN: *Ontario?*

The main question of the day is whether Mr. Martin will or will not take over the Ontario Liberal leadership.

Mr. Martin doesn't want it, it is generally agreed. But it is also generally agreed he is the only man in sight who could take over the moribund party from farmer Farquhar Oliver, who is retiring after a vain attempt at resuscitation, and give it the dynamic leadership it needs to revive.

The Liberals have been a half-dead dog provincially in Ontario since the days when Mitch Hepburn began to hit the political skids. A succession of leaders since (including Mr. Hepburn in an attempted come-back) have been lack-lustre and unable to put any fire in the party.

The convention is to be held in the spring at a date to be announced. And with the convention, of course, will rest much of the future political prospects of the party in Ontario.

So far, however, the Federal minister has been unwilling. It is said he genuinely believes he may be Mr. St. Laurent's successor. In any event he doesn't want to leave the federal field. Also he is a Catholic.

But he has to fight an outstanding record. Not only in Ottawa, but in his home riding in Windsor where he has shown himself to be one of the country's best politicians. It has meant a lot of pressure has been brought to bear on him to take over the job.

At last word he had gone so far as to reluctantly promise he would consider the matter. But that was all. And in the meantime all good Liberals in the Province are frantically scanning the sky to see if they can't find one more star, even if slightly dim, in case he says no.

■ Another advance warning of a major storm cloud on Ontario's political horizon was given when CCF'er Charles Millard called on the Government to explain why the report of its Royal Commission on Education had not been brought down.

It was recognized that the report would be political dynamite in that it would inevitably reopen the unreconcilable Separate School question in the province.

Lyman Meadows in The Vancouver Sun

SNAP OUT OF IT, CANADA!

Beauty Problem

WHETHER to attempt to preserve what beauty Windsor has along its waterfront, or whether to devote that waterfront more completely to commercial interests, is a problem dividing the city.

On the Detroit side, the waterfront is almost completely cluttered with warehouses, docks and other buildings. The same is mostly true of the Windsor side, except for the park land about half a mile east of the Ambassador Bridge.

Windsor has produced a badly needed zoning law, and this brought the issue to a head. A Windsor citizen, Mr. C. R. Vanatter, long has been trying to get a grain elevator for Windsor (the only one there now being owned by the Hiram Walker Grain Corporation). But the new zoning bylaw prohibits a building of this nature.

In committee stage one week, the City Council voted to allow the elevator. The next week it voted, by a majority of one, to prohibit it. (One member had changed his mind.)

Last week the Ontario Municipal Board met here to consider the bylaw, and reserved its decision. The Windsor Chamber of Commerce favors the elevator. If Windsor is to become a shipping centre, such facilities are needed.

SASKATCHEWAN:

Out of the Red

THE last faint echo of the market crash of 1929 died away recently in the wheat pool building in Regina when final payment on a debt incurred at that time was paid off. A cheque for $465,169 was turned over to Provincial Treasurer C. M. Fines by J. H. Wesson, pool president. It represented the final payment on $22,000,000 of principal and interest which the pool undertook to repay the Government.

Back in the early days when the wheat pool was operating a contract pool, farmers were paid an initial price for their wheat delivered to pool elevators. When the market crash came, the pool found that for its 1929-30 crop year, it had paid out $13,752,000 more than the wheat brought when sold. Banks had advanced the original money to the pool and stood to lose. But the Provincial Government stepped in and floated four and a half per cent debentures to reimburse the banks, and the pool, by agreement, undertook to repay the Government.

Now the last payment has been made by the pool and when this was done, Provincial Treasurer Fines announced the cancellation of $11,721,000 worth of the bonds which were held in the sinking fund. The balance of the issue, held by the public will be paid off out of the money held in the sinking fund.

Out in the Open

FOLLOWING THE LEAD set in Regina, the CCF party is expected to come out into the open this fall in a bid for power on municipal councils in the main centres of the province. A year ago, the effort of the CCF was camouflaged as candidates appeared in the civic election fields with the endorsation of the CCF but flying banners of a different name.

Last year, the CCF at the provincial convention drove home the point among delegates that the party should get into the municipal field and thus line up municipal councils which were sympathetic to the government in office in the province.

In Regina a slate of CCF candidates entered the civic field under the name of the Co-Operative Labor League and all candidates named by the league received the endorsation of the city CCF organization. All of them were defeated.

This fall there will be no camouflaged CCF candidates when electors go to the polls in Regina Nov. 2. The Co-Operative Labor League of last year has bowed out and the CCF has moved in.

The civic situation in Saskatoon and Moose Jaw has not yet jelled but it is expected the CCF will cast off all pretense and come out with candidates under the CCF banner. In both cities last year labor-union candidates ran for office with no success in Saskatoon and moderate success in Moose Jaw.

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March 31st—WINIFRED WALKER—"BERMUDA BECKONS"
April 14th—KARL ROBINSON—"JAPAN JOURNEY"

ALBERTA:

A Hungry Lion

The Alberta Government has been doing a modest redistribution of seats in the Provincial Legislature. It hasn't been on a big scale—the recommendations of its redistribution committee amount to no more than the addition of three new seats, bringing the total to 60—but it has aroused the customary redistribution storm.

The suggestion is that Edmonton and Calgary, which now have five seats each, should get one more apiece, and a slice is to be cut out of two ridings in the north of the province to provide a new seat.

In the first place, *The Edmonton Journal* promptly protested that the allocation of seats to the Province's two largest cities was unfair. The committee took the 1946 census figures as its basis. But in 1946, the *Journal* complained, Edmonton had 113,000 people and Calgary only 110,000; therefore Edmonton should have at least one more seat.

Furthermore, it went on, Edmonton's population has rocketed since then, and is estimated today at 137,000, while Calgary has only 108,000. On that basis, Edmonton ought to have two more seats than Calgary.

The Calgary Herald, in turn, did some figuring on its own. It didn't dispute Edmonton's claim to larger representation in the Legislature, but contented itself with pointing out that both cities are being discriminated against to the advantage of the rural areas—where, it claimed, the Social Credit party gets most of its support.

On the basis of the 1946 census, said the *Herald*, Calgary and Edmonton will get, under redistribution, an average of one MLA for each 18,000 people: the rest of the Province has one for just over 12,000 people. On the basis of today's estimated population, Edmonton and Calgary have one member for each 20,000 people, the rest of the province one for each 13,000.

"The result is," the newspaper concluded, "that the two major cities, which together supply the lion's share of provincial revenue, are starved of provincial aid by a Legislature dominated by rural delegates."

NOVA SCOTIA:

■ Two provincial Legislature members have been appointed to cabinet posts. Premier Macdonald has announced that Henry D. Hicks, Member for Annapolis, becomes Education Minister and Alexander MacKinnon, Inverness, is now Health Minister.

NEWFOUNDLAND:

Visiting Firemen

TO NEWFOUNDLAND'S busy roster of visitors in the last six months were added the names of the Rt. Hon. F. M. Forde, Australian High Commissioner to Canada, in St. John's for his first taste of the new Province; Revenue Minister James McCann, V. W. Sully, Deputy Minister of Taxation and David Sim, Deputy Minister of Customs and Excise; G. D. Mallory, Director, Industrial Development Division, Department of Trade and Commerce; and Walter Fisher, President of International Association of Lions, making formal calls on Newfoundland's three Lions Clubs. These follow in the wake of many mainland businessmen in Newfoundland during the Trade and Industrial Fair and indicate the growth of understanding between the Province and Ottawa.

■ The estate to pay the largest death duties since Confederation was that of Lewis Dawes of Bay Roberts, prominent fishery business man who died Sept. 5 at Fishing Bays Harbor, Labrador (he was there to take legal action against the Labrador fishery). Amount of the estate: $289,785.15. Federal Government's share: $77,078.

—Alan Walker

MILESTONE: *B. K. Sandwell, Editor-in-Chief receives Copy No. 1 of the redesigned* SATURDAY NIGHT *from Bindery Foreman Reg Clift and Cutter Bob Henderson, veterans of the company. The directors and executives watched.*

Chambers in The Halifax Chronicle-Herald

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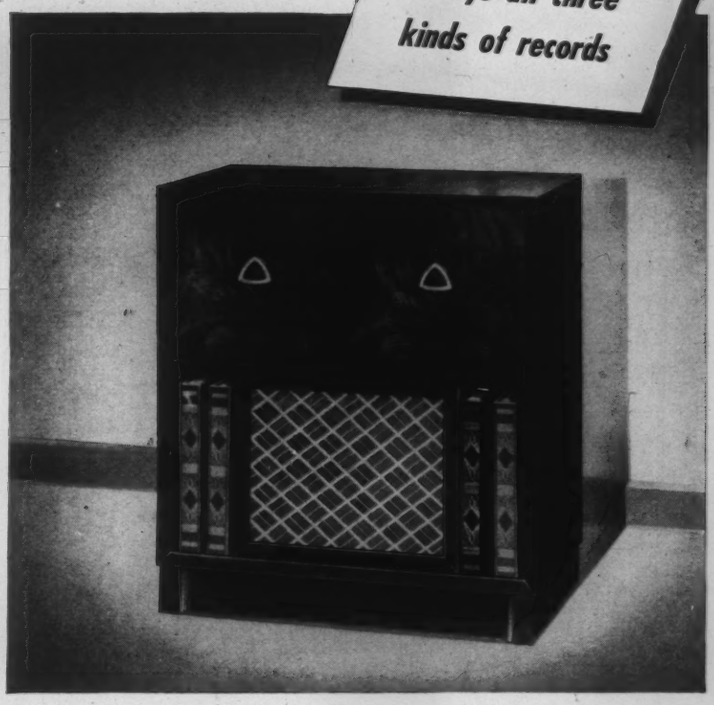
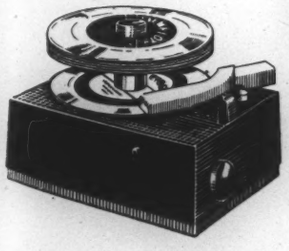
MODEL C124 – Compact new 45 r.p.m. player, space for records and natural color tone radio all on same level behind drop front. Big 8″ Dynapower speaker. Plays on 25, 60 cycle current. Price ..... **$189.**

Plays all three kinds of records



MODEL C182 – One turntable with a precision-built clutch mechanism plays at the three record speeds: 78, 45 and 33⅓, automatically. Swedish Modern cabinet. 12″ Dynapower speaker. Price ..... **$269.**



HERE'S HOW THE NEW 45 r.p.m. PLAYER WORKS

Eight of the new 7″ records rest on retractable shoulders on oversize centre-pole that houses the record ejector mechanism. Each record slides safely, silently down for play automatically.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

RADIO PHONOGRAPHS

Home record libraries are growing these days because few people can resist the wealth of good music available on standard 78 r.p.m. records, and on the new 45 and 33⅓ r.p.m. records. It doesn't matter whether you've started a family record library now or not — you'll find the right Radio Phonograph for your favorite kind of records in the showroom of your neighbourhood General Electric dealer.

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Model C602
6 tubes **$69.**

Model C751,
In walnut, **$26.50**
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CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

LIMITED

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1889 1949

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Since more than ninety per cent of the Nickel produced in Canada is sold to the United States and other countries, it brings a constant flow of dollars back to Canada. In fact, Canada's Nickel industry is one of our chief sources of U.S. dollars so essential at the present time to maintain our foreign trade and make available products not produced in this country.

These dollars help pay the wages of the 14,000 Nickel employees, and help provide the dollars which make it possible to pay millions in freight to Canadian railways, to buy timber, steel, coal, machinery and supplies amounting to many millions each year. These millions, flowing into all industries through the length and breadth of Canada, help create jobs for Canadians.

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